

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

Published every Evening, with which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List."

Vol. XXXII. No. 3917. 號五十月正年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876.

日九十月二十年亥乙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GUTHRIE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—Swatow, QUERON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co., Manila, C. HEINZ & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GAZA.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O.S. CO.'S S.S. PRAM, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 17th Instant, for shipment per *Ulysses*. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, January 10, 1876. ja17

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Glengyle* having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored by the Undersigned at their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 18th Instant will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before 3 p.m. To-day.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents S.S. *Glengyle*. Hongkong, January 11, 1876. ja18

GERMAN STEAMSHIP "ALTONA,"

Müller, Master, FROM HAMBURG VIA COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take their Goods from the boats alongside the Wharf, are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 18th Instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given by 5 p.m. this day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by WM. POSTAU & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 8, 1876. ja18

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *Pram*, are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after the 14th January, 1876.

Goods undelivered after 21st January, 1876, will be subject to rent. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, January 14, 1876. ja21

BRITISH RARE COLDSTREAM,

FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 13, 1876.

BRITISH SHIP GRYFE, FROM

LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, December 30, 1875.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per German Steamer *IRIS*, WENDT, Master, from Hamburg, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by WM. POSTAU & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I Have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procura-tion. A. MACG. HEATON. Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. J. DE SOUZA, Jun., is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm. DE SOUZA & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1876. ja18

NOTICE.

MR. CARL KREBS has been duly authorized to sign our Firm per procura-tion from this date. MELOHERS & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1876. fe3

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Banco. Mr E. CONSTANTIN is authorised to sign by procura-tion in Tonquin. LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

HAVING resigned my situation in the Yuen Fat Hong, I have this day established myself as Merchant and Commission Agent under the style of SUN GHIE & Co. C. SUN GHIE. Hongkong, November 11, 1875.

NOTICE.

LETTS DIARIES for 1876, in every variety. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, October 19, 1875. tf

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 52.

CHINA SEA.

AMOI DISTRICT.

TSING-SU LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tring-seu Light on the Northern slope of the Island at the entrance to the outer harbor of Amoy was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 13th December.

The illuminating apparatus is a Dioptric, of the Fourth Order, showing a red light from N. 15° E. to N. 67° W., a white light from N. 67° W. round by W. and S. to S. 89° E., and a red light from S. 89° E. to S. 89° E. The bearings are magnetic and taken from seaward.

The Light is elevated 130 feet above the level of the sea, and, in clear weather, the white light should be visible at a distance of 15 nautical miles, and the red light at 8.

The Tower is octagonal, of stone and brick, 20 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 33 feet.

The Tower is painted in alternate red and white vertical stripes, and the dwellings white.

Approximate position:—Latitude, N. 24° 22'. Longitude, E. 118° 7'.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs, DAVID M. HENDERSON, Engineer-in-Chief.

Engineer's Office Customs House, Amoy, December 14th, 1875.

N.B.—The Tai-Tan Island Light, No. 10 Third Issue of List of Chinese Lights for 1874, will not be discontinued till further notice.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 53.

CHINA SEA.

TAKOW DISTRICT.

FISHER ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE,

PESCADORES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the new Light on the S. W. extremity of Fisher Island near Lisitah Point was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 20th December. The new Tower has been erected near the old stone one which has since been removed.

The illuminating apparatus is a fixed Dioptric, of the Fourth Order, showing a white light visible all round except where obscured by the island.

The Light is elevated 205 feet above the level of the sea, and, in clear weather, it should be visible at a distance of 15 nautical miles.

The Tower is round, of iron, 20 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 33 feet.

The Tower is painted Black, and the dwellings and boundary wall will be painted white.

Approximate position:—Latitude, N. 23° 32' 13". Longitude, E. 119° 28' 7'.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs, DAVID M. HENDERSON, Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Engineer's Office, Amoy, December 23, 1875. fe3

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

THE following Gentlemen have been appointed as a CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE in London:—A. H. PHILIPOTT, Esq., Director of London and County Bank. E. F. DUNHAM, Esq., of Messrs T. A. Gibb & Co. ALBERT DEACON, Esq., of Messrs E. & A. Deacon.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

Mr W. H. HARRIES has been appointed Special Agent for the Corporation in San Francisco, and he has established himself at No. 405, California Street, in that City, where all descriptions of Agency Banking Business will be conducted.

MANILA AGENCY.

Mr O. J. BARNES has been appointed Special Agent for the Corporation in Manila, and he has established himself at No. 7, Square of San Gabriel, in that city, where all descriptions of Agency Banking Business will be conducted.

By order of the Court of Directors, JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager. Hongkong, January 6, 1876. ja20

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the City Hall, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 24th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, December 31, 1875. ja24

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be Closed from the 11th to the 24th day of January, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, T. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, December 31, 1875. ja24

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between JOSEPH THORNE and JOHN ANDREW MAITLAND, under the style of Thorne Brothers & Co., is this day dissolved by effluxion of time; either partner is authorised to sign the firm in liquidation. THORNE BROTHERS & Co. Dec. 31, 1875.

WITH reference to the above, the Business of the late Firm of Thorne Brothers & Co. will be conducted in future by the Undersigned, under the style of MAITLAND & Co., and Mr JOHN GRASMAN PURDON is authorised to sign the firm. J. A. MAITLAND, Secretary. Shanghai, Jan. 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the foregoing advertisement, our Firm at Shanghai is temporarily closed from this date; its outstanding business will be attended to by Mr. JOHN G. PURDON, to whom all communications should be addressed.

Our Firm and business at Hongkong, Foochow, and Canton, will be carried on as heretofore, the interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN G. PURDON remaining therein unchanged. PURDON & Co. fe10

NOTICE.

Our Firm and business at Hongkong, Foochow, and Canton, will be carried on as heretofore, the interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN G. PURDON remaining therein unchanged. PURDON & Co. fe10

BURRA KHUBBER.

PUNDIT DAVEE KAR SEN, B.A.S.S.,

ORIGINAL BENGAL BAOO, GRADUATE OF VERNACULAR COLLEGE,

RADHA BAZAR, CALCUTTA, Professor of Blackings,

Dak Gharries, Mystery of Box, Et genious of hook in homo and Multan in parvo, (Language of Latin Races),

Will shortly again appear, and have honour of making Exhibition of Wonderful Feet in

SINGING OF THE VOICE, JOKEATIVES OF ORIGINAL VIRTUE, CHUCKING OF THE BRAIN,

DANCING OF PEDAL EXTREMITIES, MANIPULATION OF Os BOYENTUS, AND AMALGAMATION OF SERIOUS

LUDICROUSNESS, For which your humble Petitioner will ever more pray.

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. STOUT requests those of his Friends and Patrons with unfinished work, and those requiring his services, to call at their earliest convenience, as he expects to be absent from the Colony professionally after the 1st of February until further notice. Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED on the First February next, after which date no further transfer of shares will be made. ADOLF ANDRE, F. D. SASSOON, Liquidators. Hongkong, January 10, 1876. ja31

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE Post of Secretary being about to become vacant, Applications for the same addressed to the Chairman will be received up to the 25th Instant. Salary \$1,500 per annum. Opening, January 13, 1876.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 28TH MARCH, 1846.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

France. & Sterling. PAID-UP CAPITAL, 60,000,000 3,200,000 RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris. LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the offices.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq. Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. E. R. BELLING, Esq. A. MOLYER, Esq. J. F. CORDES, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. H. HOPPIUS, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS. Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, ERWIN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " " 12 " 5 per cent. " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, August 13, 1875.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from R. F. McNAMARA, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction (owing to his change of residence), on MONDAY, the 17th day of January 1876, at his Residence, No. 12, Seymour Terrace, at 2 p.m., a PORTION of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Rep covered Chairs and Sofas, Marble top Centre Tables, Engravings, Curtains, Pier Glass Dining Table and Chairs, Sideboard, Whatnots, Card Tables, Dinner and Dessert Services, Glasses, Books, Bedsteads, Chest of Drawers, Marble-top Washstands and Services, Toilet Glasses, and Tables, &c. Also, A GRAND PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD.

A BASKET CARRIAGE, with PONY. See Catalogues. The above will be on view on and after Friday, the 14th.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer. Hongkong, January 10, 1876. ja17

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1876, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

The Schooner Yacht "LOITERER,"

447½ Tons, as she now lies at anchor at her Moorings in this harbour (off the Parade Ground).

The Vessel can be inspected, and Particulars of her Inventory, &c., can be obtained from the Undersigned.

Afterwards, at the same time and place,—

One Screw MOORING, of 10 cwt, screwed down, 3 fathoms, with 15 ft. 2 in. Chain Bridge, Swivel and Buoy, situated off the Messageries Maritimes Office.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer. Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1876. ja22

MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m., at Stanley Barracks,—

In Lots, The Materials of the Buildings situated on the Military Cantonment, as they now stand, with the exception of the foundations and retaining walls.

The purchasers will be required to clear and remove from the ground the rubbish on each lot.

The lots may now be viewed, and full particulars obtained, on application at the Control Reserve Stores, Queen's Road, East, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. O. R. SHERVINGTON, Lieut. Colonel, Assistant Controller.

Control Office, Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1876. fe9

N.B.—For the convenience of intending purchasers, a Steam Launch will leave Peddar's Wharf, on the morning of the Sale, at 10 o'clock, for Stanley.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR AMOI (DIRECT.) The Steamship "ZEMERALDA," Captain THEATD, will be despatched, as above, on MONDAY, the 17th Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON. Hongkong, January 14, 1876. ja17

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN JAPAN.

The Company's Steamship "ULYSSES" will be despatched on or about the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, January 10, 1876. ja20

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI, TAMSUI AND TAKAO. The Steamship "LEONOR," Captain DIAZ, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 16th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFKALK & Co. Hongkong, January 12, 1876. ja16

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "CHINA" will leave
Hongkong for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 17th
January, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers,
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,
and Europe.

Through-Passenger Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.
A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.
At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.
Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., 19th Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, January 15, 1876. ja17



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-
ranean Ports, Southampton
and London;
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"KASHGAR," Captain BAKER, with
Messrs. Mait, Passengers, Goods, and
Cargo, will leave this for the above places,
on THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, at Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until
Noon; SPICULE and PARCELS at the
Office until 2 p.m. on the 19th Instant.
For particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES

ARE REQUIRED.
A written declaration of the Contents and
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route
is required by the Egyptian Government, and
must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-
pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold
themselves responsible for any detention or
penalties which may happen from incorrect-
ness on such declaration.
Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the
option of forwarding all Goods ship-
ped by their Steamers for Europe through
Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their
own Steamers, or in vessels employed for
the purpose.

A. McIVER, Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, January 7, 1876. ja20

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
and
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "CAELIC" will be des-
patched for San Francisco, via Yoko-
hama, on TUESDAY, the 1st February,
1876, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers
for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.
Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight
and Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, January 8, 1876. ja21

TRANSLATION.

DOCUMENTS Translated from English
into Chinese and German.
On from German, Chinese,
FRENCH, SPANISH,
ITALIAN or PORTUGUESE,
into English, by competent hands.
Special attention paid to PROCEEDINGS,
MARRIAGE PROCEEDINGS, and other Documents
containing NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, or
other Technical Terms.
Terms for European Languages:
Fair copy, per legal folio, ... \$1.00
Extra copies, ... 0.25
Special agreements made for Chinese
translations of lengthy documents in other
languages.
Address "TRANSLATION,"
Care of China Mail Office,
Hongkong, January 5, 1876.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCI-
ATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the world at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice,
provide out of the earnings, first for
Interest, Dividend of 15% to Share-
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-
uted among Policy holders, annually, in
cash. ALL the Profits of the Underwriting
Business pro rata to amount of premium
contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods in Matched, on Goods on Board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single
Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saidon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.
JAN. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF 1720.
His Majesty King George The Third,
A. D. 1720.
THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
\$5,000 on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World,
in accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contrib-
uted by each, the remaining third being
carried to Reserve Fund.
OLIPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCI-
ATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.
AFTER this date, the above Association
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on
Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 8, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt
of Instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of \$10,000 on any one fire
clear risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.
A Discount of 20% allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, January 5, 1876.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £100,000.
THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in
Hongkong, Canton and Japan, are prepared
to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,
Bombay, Singapore, China and Japan at
current rates.
H. C. ADAMSON, BEIL & Co.,
Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED,
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.
A. L. EASON, holding Warrants against
unclaimed Dividends, Interest, or
Bonuses, are requested to present claims for
payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank before the 1st April, 1876, otherwise
their claims will not be recognised.
ADOLF ANDRE,
F. D. SASSOON,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, December 20, 1875. ap1

THE SCOTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above-
named Company, are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire on Buildings and on
Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-
count of 20%.
Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in
China.
Policies effected during the year
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on
31st December for the quinquennial period
then ending.
A. MACG. HEATON.
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
THE Underigned AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE to the
extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to grant Insurances at cur-
rent rates.
MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Intimations.

COAL DEPOT.
COALS of every description supplied to
Steamers by the Underigned.
Orders may be left at the Godowns,
Wanchi, with Mr. J. MACDONALD, or LEONG
AN YOK, KWONGHONG, Praya.
LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Hongkong, November 1, 1875. my1

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CHINA REVIEW.—
Complete Set of Vol. I.
Six Dollars will be paid for the above.
Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. I.
2 Dollars; (2 copies) and No. 2, (1 copy)
Vol. II.
One Dollar will be given for each of the
above Nos.
Apply to the Publishers,
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

PILOTAGE.

VESSELS bound from San Francisco
to Hong Kong, and vice versa, may secure
First-Class PILOTAGE by applying to
the Underigned at Praya Central, No. 29.
The Pilot-boat's Flag is No. 5 at the
main-mast.
H. F. STUART,
Hongkong, April 6, 1875. ap2

NOW READY.

THE CANTON VERACULAN
OF THE
CHINESE LANGUAGE.
BEING a Series of Introductory Lessons
for domestic and business purposes.
By N. B. DENNIS, Ph. D.
This Work has been approved as a
text-book for the examinations in Chinese
by the Government Examination Board of
Hongkong.
For Sale at the
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1874.

Intimations.

PATENT SLIP & DOCK Co.

AND
NOVELTY IRON WORKS.
No. 32, PRAYA WEST.

Machine, Boiler, and Blacksmith's Shop,
Iron and Brass Foundry.
THE Underigned are now prepared to
execute all kinds of Work for Painting
and Re-surfacing, also large quantity to
Halls and Machinery.
A large assortment of Spikes and Nails,
Iron and Copper Plates, Iron and Brass
Rods, Pipes, Oakum and Felt, Sheet-
ing Metal and Nails, Rivets, Screw Bolts, and
Wood Screws, always on hand.
BOATS AND STRAIN LAUNCHES BUILT TO
ORDER.
H. C. BAILE, Manager.
Office, Novelty Iron Works,
Praya West, Hongkong.
Hongkong, July 26, 1875. ja28

New Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW,
Vol. IV, No. 3.
EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, Ph. D.
Annual Subscription, postage included,
\$5.00.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TRADE OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.
TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one-cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions; during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.
Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
the ports and in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agents is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.
OHUN AYIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of GEORGE BARTY
FALCONER, Deceased.
ALL Persons having any CLAIMS
against the above Estate are requested to
send in Particulars of the same to the
Underigned, on or before the 28th Day of
February, 1876, after which date no Claims
will be recognised.
And all Persons being indebted to the
said Estate are requested to make imme-
diate Payment.
I. B. FALCONER,
Administrator.
Hongkong, December 8, 1875. ja28

NOW READY.

THE CHINESE MAIL.
FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 15, 1876) the Chinese
Mail will be issued, instead of twice
weekly as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.
The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail.
The annual price, which has attended the
Chinese Mail, makes it an admirable
medium for advertisements.
The Goodfellow guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies, and it is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco
and Australia.
For terms, &c., address
MR. OHUN AYIN,
Manager.
China Mail Office,
17th February, 1876.

HONG LISTS.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST
in English and Chinese, con-
taining the Names of all the most
important Companies, Institutions
and Mercantile Houses in the
Colony.
Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50
per dozen.
At the "China Mail" Office.

The Oriental China Mail.

(The latest Oriental Paper in China).
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

COMPILED from the Daily China Mail.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, Macao, &c., and a com-
plete Commercial Summary.
Subscription, \$12 per annum, payable in
advance. Postage added. Single Copies,
50 cents each.
Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

THE TREATY PORTS
OF
China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE TREATY PORTS OF
THOSE COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE
HONGKONG, KANTON, SHANGHAI, AND
YOKOHAMA.
FORMING A GUIDE-BOOK & VADE ME-
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.
8vo. pp. 618. With 20 MAPS and PLANS.
By Wm. F. MAYER, N. B. DENNIS, and
CHAS. KING.
COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
DENNIS, Ph. D.
LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.
Hongkong: China Mail Office.
Price, \$5. Leather half bound.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has
been very much extended. The fol-
lowing are some of its Agents:
Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,
Luen Hing Street; Ohai Hing Low Hotel,
Hing Hing Street; Kwong Tin Kai Shop, Tai
Tat Street; Mr. Shi Chuen Fan, Tung Wen
Kwan; Yuen Kung Shop, in front of the
Provincial Treasurer's Office; How Yung
Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee
Cheung Photograph Shop, Hapaga; Kwai
Hing Shop, Sin Ching, Hapaga.
Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun
Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Ohai Cheong Hong, Mook Kik
Street.
Fuzhou.—Mr. Yu Ching Cheong, Foo-
chow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching; Mar-
itime Customs.
Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Mar-
itime Customs; Mr. Ho Yee Chuen, Mar-
itime Customs; Mr. Ohun Sing Hoi, Meas-
ures Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong
Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;
and Mow Sing Sang-Kee shop.
Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime
Customs.
Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Ohing.—Yee Shun Hong.
Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Munde-
pal Office, Yokohama.
Saigon.—Yohang Hong.
Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong
Fook Sang Hong.
Penang.—Yee Wing Hong, Argus Office.
Canton.—Mow Sing Company.
San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.
The above are some of the Agents
of this paper, and are published, which, they
are requested to negotiate, are in progress
with the express consent of the
official despatches and Peking Press, to
circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of
China.
Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese).
WASHING BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.
China Mail Office.

TO LET.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
TWO Dwelling Houses and Office, Nos.
14 and 16, Henan Street, lately in the
occupation of Messrs. BAYLY & Co.
The House No. 35, Wellington Street,
lately in the occupation of Messrs. BAYLY
& Co.
The Dwelling House and Office, No. 10,
Stanley Street, lately in the occupation
Messrs. DRYER & Co.
The Dwelling House No. 13, Gage Street.
The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexander
Terrace.
The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31,
Queen's Road, lately in the occupation
of Miss GARRATT.
The House and Office, No. 3, D'Agular
Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. F.
DICKMAN.
DOUGLAS LAFFRANK & Co.,
Hongkong, December 20, 1875.

TO BE LET.

WITH Possession on 1st March next,
the commodious and centrally situated
Dwelling House at present in the occupa-
tion of Dr. O'BRIEN.
For all particulars, apply to
ROBERT G. ALFORD,
Superior Club Chambers.
Hongkong, December 26, 1875. ja24

TO LET.

THAT Commodious Three-storyed House
No. 13, Peel Street, at present in the
occupation of Mr. P. B. OAMA. Possession
from the 1st Proximo.
TATA & Co.,
Hongkong, December 20, 1875. ja20

TO LET.

FIRST Class STORAGE, GODOWNSHIP
on the Praya.
Apply to
TAYLOR & THOMPSON
Hongkong, November 20, 1874.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on Baidar's Hill.
House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.
House No. 7, Garden Road, known as
"Garpetville."
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, April 18, 1876.

TO LET.
2 Dwellings on the 1st January, 1876.
THE Premises on the Praya known as
Messrs. Dext & Co.'s Central Build-
ing.
ROBERT G. ALFORD
Hongkong, October 20, 1875.

Intimations.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
In consequence of Spurious Imitations of Lea & Perrins' Sauce, which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted A New Label, bearing their Signature, thus—

Lea & Perrins

which will be placed on every bottle of Worcestershire Sauce, after this date, and without which none is genuine.

November 1874.
This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Cross & Blackwell, London, &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

Unparalleled Success of Goodall's World-Renowned HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

The most delicious Sauce in the World.
This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. To Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, England.

Sold wholesale by W. H. Norris, Hongkong.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The best, cheapest, and most Agreeable Tonic yet introduced. The best remedy known for Indigestion, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World. The cheapest, because the best, and indispensible to every household, and an inestimable boon to housewives. Makes delicious Puddings without Eggs, Pastry without Butter, and beautiful Light Bread without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, England.

12jun75 1w 52t 12jun76



DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion.
And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN and INFANTS, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., CHEMISTS, LONDON.
And of Druggists and Storekeepers, throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.
20mar75 1w 52t 20mar76

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Adapted to the Standard of all Nations, and carefully packed for Shipping.

EVERY SCALE WARRANTED.

WAREHOUSES:

Fairbanks & Co.,
311, Broadway, New York.

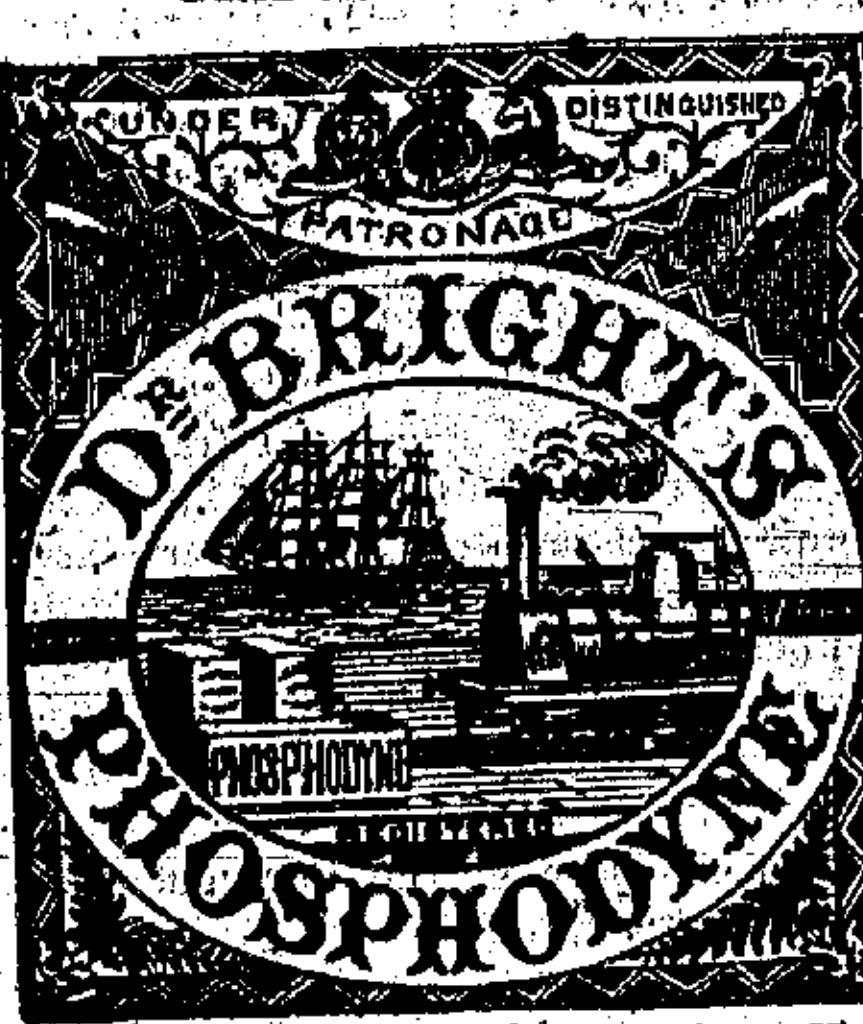
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.,
7, Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

MAUFACTURERS:
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co.,
31, Johnsbury, Vt.

1470 1w 20t 147075 28jun76 52t 50m1t 10jun76 147076

Intimations.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.



(OZONE OXYGEN)
A Chemical Preparation of Phosphorus, with the Vegetable Alkaloids Quinia, Cyripoden, Xanthoxylin, &c.

This Phosphate combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nervous substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree. It is agreeable to the palate, and its use is attended with no inconvenience, surpassing all the properties, and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Distension, Nausea in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study, or Business, Sick, Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Impaired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity, Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation, to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organization; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet minus unparalleled in medicine. The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which so many persons experience in all their actions. The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition. Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.
CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.
Wholesale Agents for—
Bombay, D. S. K. & Co. & Co. Madras, BARRIS & Co. Colombo, O'HALLORAN BROS. Export Agents.
NORTON, WATNEY & Co., 107, Southwark Street, London, S.E.
28jun76 52t 8m1t 10jun76 147076

OXYGEN IS LIFE.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c.; whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, Phosphodyne (Ozone Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the feeble, blood constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Wholesale Agents for—
Bombay, D. S. K. & Co. & Co. Madras, BARRIS & Co. Colombo, O'HALLORAN BROS. Export Agents.
NORTON, WATNEY & Co., 107, Southwark Street, London, S.E.
28jun76 52t 8m1t 10jun76 147076

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

ROBEY & CO., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Superior Portable Engines.
Patent Improved Horizontal Fixed Engine and Locomotive Boiler Combined.

For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers, ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Vertical Stationary Steam Engine and Patent Boiler Combined.

Patent Improved Robey Mining Engine.

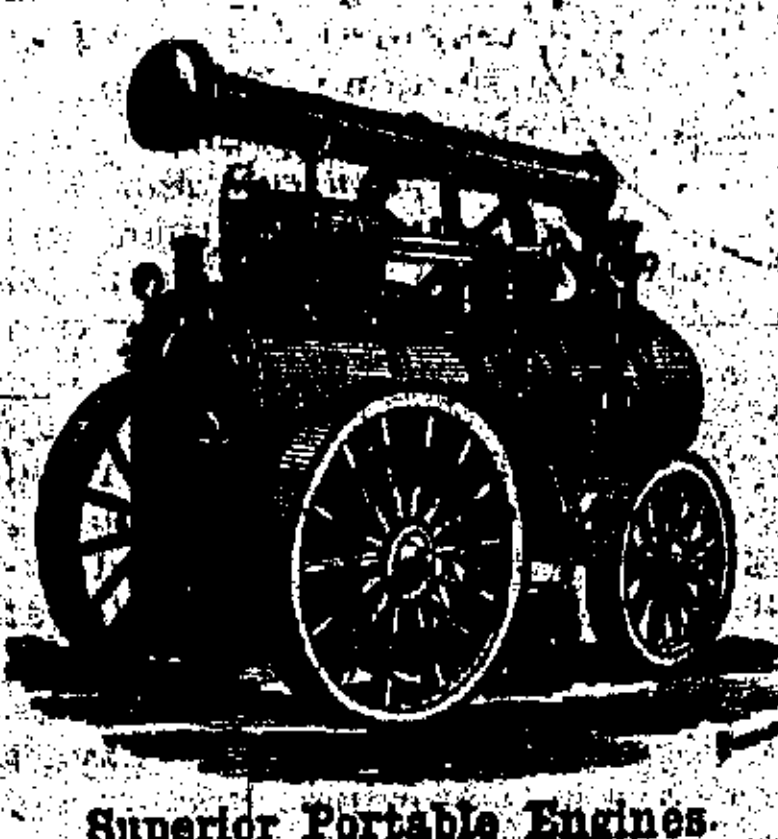
For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers, ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

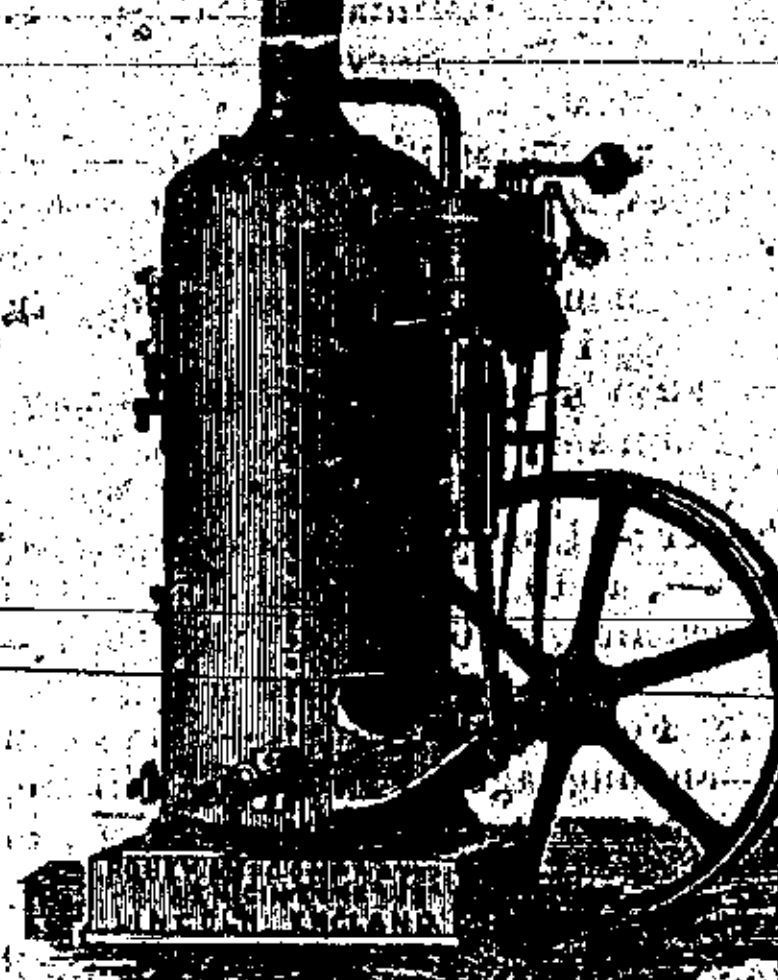
24jun75 1w 26t 24jun76

Intimations.

ROBEY & CO., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.



Superior Portable Engines.



Vertical Stationary Steam Engine and Patent Boiler Combined.

For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers, ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

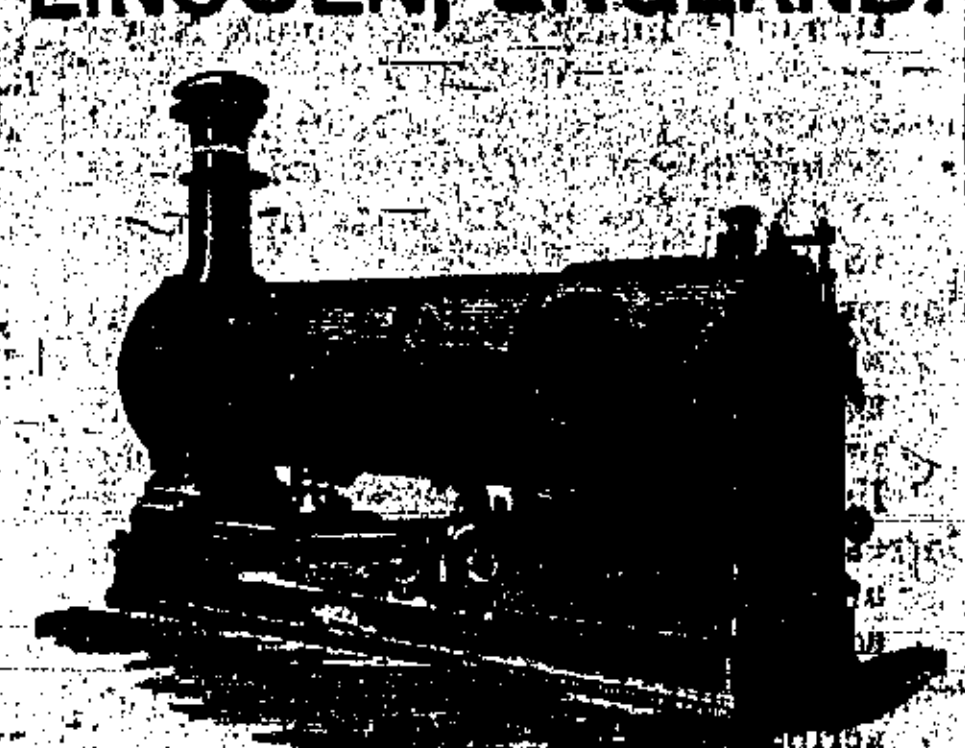
Patent Improved Robey Mining Engine.

For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers, ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

24jun75 1w 26t 24jun76

ROBEY & CO., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.



Patent Improved Horizontal Fixed Engine and Locomotive Boiler Combined.

For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers, ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Patent Improved Robey Mining Engine.

For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers, ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

24jun75 1w 26t 24jun76

Patent Improved Robey Mining Engine.

For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers, ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

24jun75 1w 26t 24jun76

Patent Improved Robey Mining Engine.

For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers, ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

24jun75 1w 26t 24jun76

Patent Improved Robey Mining Engine.

For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers, ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

24jun75 1w 26t 24jun76

Patent Improved Robey Mining Engine.

For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers, ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

24jun75 1w 26t 24jun76

Patent Improved Robey Mining Engine.

For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers, ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

24jun75 1w 26t 24jun76

Patent Improved Robey Mining Engine.

For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers, ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

24jun75 1w 26t 24jun76

Intimations.

ASTHMA & CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
The most effectual remedy will be found to be
Datura Tatula,
Prepared in all forms, for smoking and Inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE,
145, New Bond Street, London,
and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
12jun75 2

J. & E. ATKINSON'S Perfumery,
celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following
EXHIBITION PRIZES: MEDALS
London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Odessa, 1872; Lima, 1873; Vienna, 1873.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang-ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Kas Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia, Jasmine, Wood Violet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,
a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Exotics.

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,
a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSON'S ETHERAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,
a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S QUININE TOOTH POWDER,
VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL, GLYCERINE CREAM,
and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.
22jun75 13t No.2

THE FOLLOWING IS AN Extract from a Letter
dated 15th May, 1872,
from an old inhabitant of Hoxton, near Westminster, Wilt—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills."

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S OAMOMILE PILLS,
London.
28jun75 1t 26t 28jun76

Antoine's Unrivalled Copying Ink.
This only Copying Ink which gives perfect copies even when a month has elapsed after a letter has been written.

Antoine's Modern Writing Ink.
The only one which resists the action of blotting paper and always keeps its original colour.
Sold by all Stationers in China and India and throughout the World.
20mar75 1w 52t 20mar76

Co-operator's Medal of Menier's House, at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855, Silver Medal, at the Havre International Exhibition, 1858.
Bronze Medal at the Trieste International Exhibition, 1871.

RIGOLLOT'S PAPER or MUSTARD LEAVES for Sinapism adopted by the Paris Hospitals, by the National French Army and Navy and the Royal English Navy.

Under the name of Mustard Leaves, I have introduced a new kind of Sinapism, which has none of the inconveniences inherent to the Mustard poultice, as formerly used.

Instead of the many disagreeable and expensive operations required in the application of a Sinapism as prepared by the ordinary method, one single leaf, immersed in water for half a minute and immediately after applied to the skin, will have the same effect as produced by a Mustard poultice, but without the annoyance of any heat being soiled and saving the patient and the people near him from the inconvenience of the disagreeable smell and acrid vapour arising out from an ordinary poultice.

"I would rather not command myself my invention, and refer to the opinion and testimonials of the following eminent Doctors."

PAUL RIGOLLOT,
Es-Assistant Chemist at the Hospital, Laigues of the School of Pharmacy, 26, rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris.

Rigollet's Paper is sold in the three different Forms:

1.—In Boxes containing 10 leaves of one decimetre square surface; that shape is the most convenient for home treatment, for family and travelling use.

2.—In Boxes containing a single trip, as convenient shape to put a sinapism girdle round the body in cases of cholera.

3.—In Boxes containing 25 leaves, model of the national Navy and marine hospitals.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully attended.

7jun75 1w 52t 7jun76

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY for a Small Outlay.
And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information, forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, Engineers.
23c, Forester Street, Hoxton, London, England.
11dec75 1w 13t 11mar76

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

OF ASTHMA OF YEARS' STANDING.
Calne, near Stroud, Gloucestershire.
SIR.—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced, about two years ago, to try a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found much relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please.
I am, Sir,
your most obliged servant,
W. J. TRIGO.
FROTH KEATING, Esq.
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

7jun75 1w 52t 7jun76

Intimations.



OAKLEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP.

FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, BRASS, PLATE, FINE GLASS, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKLEY'S WILKINGTON KNIFE POLISH.
prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines, in India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in packets, 3d. each; and tins, 6d., 1s., 2s., 3d., and 4s. each.

OAKLEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS.
Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to the knife. Price from 1s. 6d. each. Oakley's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the Boards.

Sold by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brush-makers, Oilmen, Chemists, and Storekeepers generally. Wholesale by
JOHN OAKLEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, &c.
Wellington, Mills, Westminster Bridge Road, LONDON, ENGLAND.
16jun75 1w 52t 16jun76

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ilang Ilang, Jockey Club, and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor and other Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, a quadruple for the Teeth, &c., &c.

Toilet Waters and Perfumes shipped in bond at a great reduction. A complete illustrated list on application. Wholesale and Shipping Warehouses, 96, Strand, London.
15jun75 1w 52t 15jun76

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now ingeneral use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S Treble Waterproof Central-Fire Percussion Caps.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,
For Pin-fire and Central-Fire Breach-loading Guns.
Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.
21jun75 1t 13t 21jun76

The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Faky that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing an instantaneous purgative property they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and in consequence, with fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a few pounds of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of fowls, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
18jun75 1w 52t

CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.
It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.,
61, rue de la Harpe, Paris.
16jun75 1w 52t 16jun76

For Sale.

DO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE
BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints, \$10 " " " " " "
* 5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKEY.
\$12 per case (1 dozen.)
For Sale by
HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 23, 1875.

FOR SALE.
BAHTJEN'S PATENT
COMPOSITION PAINT,
For Ships' Bottoms.
Sole Agents for China,
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, January 5, 1876.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SALE.
FRESH Takasima COAL, in lots to
suit purchasers. Landed, Handpicked,
Double-sifted at \$8 per Ton. Scales
at \$6 per Ton.
Apply to
T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road and at East Point.
Hongkong, December 3, 1875.

ON SALE.
THE
CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, His-
torical, Mythological and General
Literary Reference,
BY
WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYNE.

Price: \$3.
Shanghai,.....**KELLY & Co.**
Hongkong,.....**" CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.**

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. AMAZON.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNMENT of Cargo per S. S.
"Indus," from London, in con-
nection with the above Steamer, are
herby informed that their Goods are
being landed and stored at their risk at
the Company's Godowns, whence delivery
may be obtained from MONDAY, the 3rd
January, 1876.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before 5 p.m. To-day, requesting
it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY,
the 6th Inst., at Noon, will be subject
to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

O. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, December 30, 1875.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Steamer
"ALBA,"
VILLAMIL, Master, will be
despatched for the above Port
on MONDAY, the 17th Instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIMMONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 15, 1876. ja17

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamer
"K'WANGTUNG,"
Captain. PITMAN, will be
despatched for the above Ports
on THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, at Day-
light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, January 15, 1876. ja20

CLEARANCE SALE.

SAYLE & Co. will offer, on
and after TUESDAY Next,
the 18th Instant, the re-
mainder of their Winter
Stock at Greatly Reduced
Prices, consisting of—

Winter Costumes and Polonaises.
Ladies' Jackets and Mantillas.
Fancy Dress materials of all kinds,
Wool Plaids and Flannels,
Silks and Poplins,
Wool Shawls and Cloaks,
Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats
and Bonnets.
Fancy Wool Goods,
Lace and Linen Sets,
Scarves and Sashes,
Boys' Suits,
Children's Dresses,
&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

To-day's Advertisements.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUC-
TION OF THE PRICE OF THE

"SHANGHAI COURIER AND
CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE
CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA
and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION
MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE

ADVANTAGE TO
ADVERTISERS
IS OBVIOUS.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 14, *Zamboanga*, Spanish steamer,
6514, Archivala, Amoy Jan. 13, General.
—**REYNOLDS & Co.**
Jan. 14, *Wm. H. Bess*, American bark,
1026, J. Frost, Portland, Oregon Oct. 21,
General.—**Kozario & Co.**

Jan. 15, *Houwang*, Chinese steamer, 795,
Lamont, Shanghai Jan. 11, General.—
O. M. S. N. Co.

Jan. 15, *Kwangtung*, British steamer,
401, Pittman, Foochow Jan. 12, Amoy 13,
Swatow 14, General.—**D. LAPRAIK & Co.**

Jan. 15, *Juan F. Pearson*, Brit. barque,
507, Le Beauf, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Nov.
23, Coal.—**RUSSELL & Co.**

Jan. 15, *Metis*, American barque, 626,
J. H. Keut, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Nov. 23,
Coal.—**P. M. S. Co.**

Jan. 15, *Chinkiang*, British steamer, 793,
Jas. Hogg, Shanghai Jan. 11, General.—
Simses & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15, *Deception*, for London.

15, *Priam*, for Shanghai.

15, *Wm. Turner*, for Melbourne and
Sydney.

15, *Carl Ritter*, for Hamburg.

15, *Sir J. F. Jebb*, for Canton.

15, *Rajah*, for Swatow.

15, *Asia*, for Saigon.

15, *Ningpo*, for Shanghai.

15, *Venice*, for Singapore, &c.

15, *Arratoon Apar*, for Singapore, &c.

15, *Chinkiang*, for Canton.

CLEARED.

Shooting Star, for Bangkok.

Adler, for Manila.

Rowena, for Shanghai.

Channel Queen, for Tournon.

Louis Marie, for Bangkok.

J. H. Jensen, for Whampoa.

Ardenbury, for New York.

Kam Lung, for Whampoa.

Leonor, for Swatow, &c.

City of Exeter, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Zamboanga*, from Amoy,
Messrs Riddell and Clark, Capt. Lebeaux,
2 Portuguese and 61 Chinese.

Per *Houwang*, Messrs J. O. Coates and
Kimball, 1 European deck and 80 Chinese.

Per *Kwangtung*, 2 European deck and 68
Chinese.

Per *Chinkiang*, 3 European deck and 42
Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per *Arratoon Apar*, Mrs
MacTavish, Capt. and Mrs. Menzell, Rev.
W. H. Baynes, Major E. D. Judd, Dr. A.
V. Lesley, Messrs W. Ansecke, W. Glover,
N. P. Ezra, J. S. Saul, J. B. Elias, J.
Abraham, D. Joseph, A. L. S. d'Aquila, B.
Byramjee, D. Dorabjee, Banjee, Mehta,
10 Indian deck and 160 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer *Zamboanga* reports:
fine weather throughout.

The American barque *William H. Bess* re-
ports: had light S.W. winds from time of
leaving port to long. 170 E. and lat. 20 N.;
thence to port light N.E. winds with fine
weather.

The Chinese steamer *Houwang* reports:
fresh moon and cloudy.

The British steamer *Kwangtung* reports:
first and middle parts of passage experi-
enced strong N.E. winds with heavy sea
and fine clear weather, latter part moderate
N. and N.E. winds and fine weather. In
Foochow: H.M.S. *Midge*, German gunboat
Cyclop, and Chinese steamer *Fuyue* about
to leave for Shanghai. Passed str. *Douglas*
bound in, off White Dogs. In Amoy: Ger.
frigate *Ariadne*, R. C. Feito and str. *Formosa*.
In Swatow: Chinese gunboat *Ohento*
and str. *Atalanta*. Str. *Yesso* left same
day for Amoy at 6 p.m., and H.M.S. *Frolic*
arrived at 7 p.m.

CARGO.

Per *Venice*, to Straits and Calcutta, sail-
ed 15th Jan.: 104,737.88 in Treasure, 660
pounds Copper, 20 boxes Vermilion, 100
boxes Cassia, and General.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS with close:

For SAIGON.—
Per **CITY OF EXETER** at 9 a.m. To-
morrow, the 18th Inst.

For MANILA.—
Per **RAMHONG** at 10.30 a.m. 18th
Monday, the 17th Inst.

For MANILA.—
Per **ALBA** at 11.30 a.m. on Monday,
the 17th Instant.

For AMOY.—
Per **ESMERALDA** at 4.30 p.m. on
Monday, the 17th Instant.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet **CHINA**,
will be despatched on MONDAY, the
17th Instant, at 8 a.m. with the
Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United
States and the United Kingdom.

The 17th Office will be open for the recep-
tion of Ordinary Letters, Books, News-
papers, &c., until 2.30 p.m.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet
from 2.30 p.m. to 2.50 p.m. on payment
of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition
to the Postage.

The prepayment of the Postage to all the
above places by this route is compul-
sory. Correspondence insufficiently
prepaid will be forwarded by the Eng-
lish Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama,
and the United States, must be super-
scribed per *China*, and that addressed
to the United Kingdom, must be super-
scribed "via San Francisco."

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, January 13, 1876. j17

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet **KASHGAR**
will be despatched with the Mails for
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the
20th Inst.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 19th Inst.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the NIGHT
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 20th Inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.—Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted on
payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents
extra Postage until

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom via
Brazil or to Singapore may be posted
on board the Packet on payment of a
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.

11.50 a.m., Posting on Board ceases.
ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, Jan. 7, 1876. j20

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet **AMAZONE**
will be despatched on THURSDAY,
the 27th January, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom via
Marseilles; to Europe, Saigon, Sin-
gapore, Galle, Australia, and New
Zealand, Aden, Suez, and Alex-
andria.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 26th Jan.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the NIGHT Box,
which remains open all night.

Thursday, 27th Jan.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom or
to Singapore may be posted on
payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents
extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely. **ALFRED LISTER,**
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, January 13, 1876. j27

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18.—
Goods per *Glengyle* undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

Goods per *Altona* undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.—
Thirty Seventh Annual Meeting of
Medical Missionary Society at the
house of Messrs Olyphant & Co.,
Canton.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.—
Daylight.—*Kwangtung* leaves for Swatow,
Amoy and Foochow.

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.
Ulysses leaves for Shanghai on or about
this date.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.—
Goods per *Priam*, undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.—
Noon.—Sale of the Schooner Yacht
Lotterer off the Parade Ground.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.—
3 p.m.—Half-yearly Meeting of Share-
holders of the Hongkong, Canton and
Macao Steamboat Company, Limited,
at the City Hall.

Sarpedon leaves for London on or about
this date.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26.—
3.30 p.m.—Half-yearly Meeting of Share-
holders of the Hongkong Hotel Com-
pany, Limited, at Hongkong Hotel
building.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.—
Claims against the Estates of Seth Avet
Seth, Johannes Christian Bobstein,
Von Tsee, Henry Stroud, Ah-yong,
George Munro, Daniel Norton,
deceased, must be proved on or before
this date.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
steamer *Facile* leaves for Yokohama
and San Francisco.

The Transfer Office of the Victoria Fire
Insurance Company of Hongkong
Limited, in Liquidation, will be closed
from this date.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.—
2 p.m.—Sale of Building Materials on
Military Cantonment, at Stanley Bar-
racks.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.—
Claims against the Estate of George Barry
Falconer, deceased, must be sent in on
or before this date.

MEMOR. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon: The Rev. R.
Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the
First and Third Sundays in each Month:—

At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and
Celebration of the Holy Communion. On
the Second and Fourth Sundays in each
Month (and Fifth, and 9th)—Morning
Prayer, Litany, and Sermon. On all
Sundays.—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and
Sermon. On Wednesdays: at 6 p.m.,
Evening Prayer (shortened form), and ex-
position of Scripture. On all Holy Days:—

At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Com-
munion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes
M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and
Litany alternately. Sermon and Celebration
of Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.
Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 6 p.m. every
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer
and Communion on the First Sunday in
each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Reverend Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer.—Litany, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 10 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDRY HOUSE.—Services in
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundry House,
West Point.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Wellington
Street. Very Reverend G. Burghig-
noli. In the morning, at 6 o'clock, 1st
Mass; at 7, 2nd Mass; at 8, High Mass,
with Sermon in Portuguese; at 10, Military
Service, Mass, and Sermon in English.
In the afternoon, at 4, Catechism in Por-
tuguese, English and Chinese; at 4.30, Sermon
in Portuguese; at 5, Benediction.

St. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHAPEL.—Spring
Gardens.—In the morning, at 7, Mass with
Sermon in Chinese. In the evening, at
6, Benediction.

ROMAN CATHOLIC REFORMATORY, West
Point.—Rev. B. Vignolo. In the morning,
at 7.30, Mass.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Leonor* leaves for Swatow,
Amoy, Tamsui and Takao.

MEMOR. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Alba* leaves for Manila.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

5 p.m.—*Esmeralda* leaves for Amoy
(direct).

Shipping Orders regarding Optional Car-
go ex *Priam* for shipment per
Ulysses must be obtained from the
Agents not later than this date.

Auctions.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at
No. 12, Seymour Terrace.

Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be
sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of
the early issue of the paper.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

UNTIL further notice (to reduce stock)
our Prices for Carte de Visite
Portraits will be as follows:—

In Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and
Saturdays, \$2.00 a dozen, for cash paid at
time of sitting only.

On Thursdays and Fridays

The first dozen,.....\$4.00
Extra quantities, per dozen,.....\$2.00
Copies of Negatives in stock, per dozen, \$2.00

FOR THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC CO.,
H. EVERITT.

Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets
(Nearly opposite the German Club.)

N.B.—Mr EVERITT obtained the certificate
of merit at the Dublin Exhibition 1862.

Hongkong, October 30, 1875. ja30

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.35 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1876.

The announcement that Senhor Lobo
d'Avila has been authorized to proceed to
Peking, for the purpose of endeavouring
to ratify the dormant treaty between Por-
tugal and China, will have caused general
satisfaction. We can hardly concur with
the *North China Daily News* in thinking
that there is no reason to expect that
the Chinese Government will be more
willing now than at any previous time,
to recognize the practical independence
of Macao as a Portuguese colony. On
the contrary, the more enlightened of the
leading Chinese statesmen have for some
time been desirous to see this vexed
question finally settled. That they de-
sire to have it settled their own way is
of course natural, and the difficulties
raised as to compliance with the Por-
tuguese conditions are not quite so un-
reasonable, (however futile they may be)
as is often supposed. The one point of
disagreement is the formal cession to
Portugal of the Macao peninsula, and
this the Chinese assert they cannot

grant. It would appear that an ancient
law exists forbidding any Chinese Em-
peror from voluntarily ceding to any
foreign power whatever a single square
foot of Chinese territory; and we have
been assured by native gentlemen well
qualified to judge that the publication
of an edict peacefully yielding a formal
recognition of Portuguese sovereignty
over the Peninsula, would, in all prob-
ability, be the signal of a widespread
and bloody rebellion. Such at all events
is the opinion of men who frankly ad-
mit the entire absurdity of China's con-
tinuing to claim sovereignty over Macao.
And if, as we are assured, this feeling
influences the Peking cabinet, to whom
the dread of rebellion is an ever-present
bugbear, we can better understand the
difficulties in the way of an amicable
settlement between the Portuguese and
the Chinese.

But is there no way of cutting this
 Gordian knot? In our opinion, there is,
and we will briefly describe it. Those
familiar with the early history of Hong-
kong will remember that the Chinese
Commissioner Keshen, who ceded the
island to us, on behalf of his Imperial
master, fell into exemplary disgrace on
account of this act. His property was
confiscated, and he himself was put in
irons and conveyed to the Capital. The

to the millions of Egypt on the auspicious day.

To say simply that the gaze of the whole world was fixed on Egypt's work is to belittle the occasion. But to feel that "forty centuries looked down from the Pyramids,"—not to mock at emulation of their vastness and durability, but to rejoice at the fraternal gathering of the Peoples of all lands,—to exult that the union of the Sons of the Nile is the future brotherhood of the Nations,—to declare the priceless of sympathy; the boundless gain of common accord, and friendly co-operation. To proclaim, that having cut in twain the bonds of self-interest,—as the choking sands of the Isthmus were separated,—henceforth, from that spot there shall go forth,—East, West, North and South,—a better spirit of national accord!

This conception of the moral grandeur of that event, it has now, happily, become the mission of England to realize.

COSMOPOLITAN.

January 1st, 1876.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

THE Press notices the reports of trade by H. M. Consuls in China, more especially in relation to piece goods. It observes that Mr. Medhurst, H. M. Consul at Shanghai, "points out, that while the practice of glutting the market is persevered in the trade is never likely to prove remunerative to the importer. So long as the natural law of supply and demand is grossly violated, as it has been of late years in Shanghai, nothing but loss to the trader can be looked for. The remedy is in his own hands, and in his alone."—As regards Newchwang it says: "There is reason to fear, however, that but for the folly, and something worse, of exporters in England, a more favourable report from Newchwang might have been made. And it quotes the remarks of Mr. Consul Adkins that "the trade in piece goods at this port has suffered greatly from the nefarious practices of the packers and exporters in England. In consequence of adulteration and short lengths, the amount of T-clothes sold during the year is about half the consumption of 1873." Upon this it says: "While there may be some excuse for midweek occasionally, however, there is none for sending short lengths. That is fraud pure and simple, and cannot be too strongly condemned. The man who sends out a piece of goods half a yard short of its reputed length is nothing less than a common cheat, and as such deserves punishment, as the swindling provision merchant who uses short weights. It is high time English manufacturers rose above such paltry and base deceptions." The Press concludes by quoting Mr. Medhurst's remarks on the unlikelihood of Manchester goods displacing native-made fabrics, on account of the increasing yield of Cotton in China and the superior cheapness of the Chinese article. This, it says, is an additional reason for our merchants taking care how they use a market in which their only chance of success is the superior excellence of their goods.

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The Chinese Mail gives the first portion of Mr. Justice Snowden's judgment in *Lau Keen and Others* and *Tsang Shun Yee*. It also gives a report of Choy Sing Nam's case.

The *Chung Ngai San Po* (the Chinese issue of the *Daily Press*) gives a report of Choy Sing Nam's case.

The *Universal Circulating Herald* comments favourably on the conference of posthumous titles and other favours on the late Governor of Fokien.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Tan S. S. Layte has gone into Kowloon Dock.

We report the case heard yesterday and to-day at the Magistrate's, so far as the details are fit for publication, inasmuch as very grave questions bearing on the social life of the well-to-do Chinese in this Colony are involved in the facts elicited. The defendant, it will be seen, has been committed for trial.

Tan Douglas Challenge Cup will be sailed for next Tuesday. *Waves, Naima* and *Naomi* have entered for the race, which is from here to Macao and back. A steam launch will be available for members and their friends who wish to see the start, leaving Pedder's Wharf at 8 a.m. sharp. We trust that the yachts will have suitable weather.

Tan Cricket match, H. K. Cricket Club v. Army and Civil Service, was played off yesterday and to-day. The results were:

H. K. Cricket Club, 1st innings 132
2nd 54
Total 186

Army & Civil Service, 1st innings 41
2nd 83
Total 124

Thus leaving the Club winners by 62 runs.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to me to draw attention to some dissatisfaction which exists amongst members of the Cricket Club as to the way the eleven are made up for the match, out of doors, I am alleged being

taken when there are plenty of members available without them. Our correspondent adds:—"The late Secretary used to send a list round to the members previous to a proposed match, an arrangement which was perfectly satisfactory to everybody, and which the present Secretary might, with advantage, follow. Whilst on the subject, may I ask how it is that so many Saturdays have lately been allowed to pass without the scratch match that was formerly usual on that day? Has the present system of selecting the eleven anything to do with this neglect of opportunities?" These remarks are perhaps worth attention.

The following is the order of Service of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 2nd Sunday after Epiphany, 16th January, 1876:—

Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Isaiah, lv. Second Lesson, Matthew, ix. from verse 18; Venite, No. 9, Mercer; Te Deum, No. 7, Mercer; Benedictus, No. 103, Monk; First Hymn, "Brightest and best of the Sons of the morning," No. 115; Kyrie, Wesley; Second Hymn, "According to thy gracious word," No. 450.

Evening Prayer, and Sermon at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Isaiah, lvii. Second Lesson, Acts, ix. from verse 23; Psalm, No. 91, Monk; Cantate Domino, No. 134, Monk; Deus Misereatur, No. 8, Monk; Anthem, "O Lord, thou hast overthrown," No. 31, Mendelssohn's Elijah; Hymn after Sermon, "Son of my Soul, thou Saviour dear," No. 14.

The following Commercial notes are given in the latest files to hand:—

Exports for the year, 525,732 piculs.
Sugar, 2,019,178
Sapan Wood to Hongkong, 91,420
Cigars, total, 84,104 mls.
Sales of Piece Goods, 105,000 piculs.
Grey Do., 54,000
T-Cloths, 105,000

A decline of \$42,994 in December last, against December 1875, on duties, is recorded.

Total for 1875 \$1,104,207, against \$1,132,932 for 1874, showing a decline of \$28,725 in 1875, against the previous 12 months.

Value of Sugar exported in 1875, \$5,494,854
Value of Hemp exported in 1875, \$2,823,696

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

14th January, 1876.

(Continued.)

ALLEGED RAPE.

Foong Ming Cheong was called:—I was the contractor building the Cosmopolitan Dock. I live in the Yip Kee shop, Queen's Road Central. I know a shop called Wing Yuen, opposite the Hang Fat Low. It is a bird's nest shop. In the 7th or 8th moon, I saw the complainant in that shop. I know the girl, her name was Ann. She came in with an old woman known as Aam. She went in to buy some things. I spoke to the girl. This was at 8.30 p.m. I went with her to her home in Hollywood Road near the Man Mo Temple. I slept in the house with the complainant that night. I paid \$5 to her. This was in the 7th or 8th moon, I cannot remember exactly. I was subpoenaed to appear here to-day.

Cross-examined:—I think this was in the beginning of the 8th moon. I cannot fix the date exactly. I knew the old woman before, and she said "if you like, you can go home with her." The old woman came alone to the shop to buy things, and told me that there was a good-looking "Ham-shui-mui" a salt water girl, and asked me whether I would like to have her. About two days after this she brought the complainant to me at the Wing Yuen shop about 8.30 p.m. I can point out the house into which I went with the complainant. The girl asked me to go to her house. The old woman left me after she had taken me to the house. I heard men and women's voices in the house, but I did not see any of them. I saw the girl twice afterwards in the street. I do not know Ko Lo Cheung.

By the Court:—I got the \$5 from the Wing Yuen shop; it was deposited there by me and drawn out again by me. This money was returned to me by a friend and I deposited it with the Wing Yuen shop.

Ng Ashing sworn:—I am an interpreter to Mr. Denny. I know the girl. I have known her since October last.

Mr. Russell here reminded Mr. Haylar that this was after the Sing Kee affair.

Mr. Haylar said the girl had denied that she had ever been to the Koong Kee Club, and that she even knew the witness. The learned Counsel's object was to prove that the girl was a notorious liar.

Reference to the depositions was made, and it was found that the girl denied knowing the witness.

The girl was recalled to clear up the point and said:—I have never seen the witness Ng Ashing.

Continued:—The complainant came with a girl named Lin Noi at the Koong Kee Club in Lyndhurst Terrace. Lin Noi introduced the girl to me. This was on the 8th October last. (Corroborative that I kept a memo and it was in Chinese date, it was 23rd day of the 10th moon, (November). She stopped with me at the Club all night and I paid her \$4. In December last she called again, on that day she stopped about half an hour and I paid her \$1. She came three or four times after this to see me. She asked me to lend her some money. I did not lend her any money. She called me "Es Seng," meaning No. 4 young gentleman. I was the fourth child of my family and this is why the title "Es Seng" was given me.

By Mr. Sharp:—I joined Mr. Denny in December 1874. I was clerk at the Magistrate's before. I was discharged on account of Mr. Prior's business—that of spending some Government money. I have no interest in this case. I came here yesterday on a subpoena. I was here in the other case on a subpoena also. I know Ko Lo Cheung slightly. His name is known all over the Colony. He was a district watchman once. I saw him sometimes at the Theatre. I had no conversation with him.

I have not spoken to the woman Wong A-sa. I am a member of the Koong Kee, and am in the habit of having girls there. Lin Noi is a younger girl; she left last Monday for Singapore with her mother. The case was then adjourned till tomorrow at 10.30 a.m. Bail in \$4,000 in two sureties was allowed.

15th January, 1876.

Wong Yuet Ching, accountant at the Koshing Theatre, was called:—I know the complainant, have often seen her about the Theatre. I remember a play-actor's troupe called the Poo Foong Nin performing at the Sing Ping Theatre. The complainant had the run of the Theatre; she came sometimes alone and sometimes with other women. This state of things had existed since the beginning of the Chinese year. I have seen her in the box, sit and on the stage behind the scenes, the dressing room of the actors. The play-actors were all males; there had not been mixed companies playing for a long time. There used to be an entire female troupe of actors, but their performance had been prohibited for some time. I know the Leen Chee Tong in Hollywood Road, near the Sing Ping Theatre. I know Tang Ayt. He gave a dinner on one occasion to the Poo Foong Nin company at Leen Chee Tong. The complainant was singing and drinking there. This was on the 12th August. I am quite sure of her. The lessees of the Koshing Theatre are Cheang Kat Yit and Ko Lo Cheung.

Mr. Sharp asked no questions. Wong Kee Sam was next called:—I am a rent-collector and am in charge of the Sing Kee Club. I live there, and have been in charge of it for more than a year. I have seen the girl at the Sing Kee Club. This was about the 8th moon. She came one night about 10 o'clock. I saw the defendant come up the stairs into the Club, followed by the girl a few minutes afterwards; she went into the bed-room. She came by herself. The defendant is not a member of the Club; he is only a visitor. She walked into the room herself. The defendant went into the room a few minutes after. I also went in after Mang Fook Tin came out. The defendant and the complainant had some conversation about the performance. I saw the complainant light the pipe for the defendant. About 1 o'clock I went to my bed-room on the same floor as the Club room. I know a man named Ko Lo Cheung by sight. He did not come to the Club that night; if he had come, I must have known it. I heard no outcry in the house; on the contrary, I heard laughing and sounds of romping proceeding from the defendant's bed-room, which was next to mine. The divisional wall was of brick. About 3 a.m. I heard the footsteps of some one going down stairs, and I called out, "who is there?" A woman's voice replied, "It is me." I heard the same footsteps coming upstairs again. My room door was open all night. There were no other women stopping in the house that night.

Cross-examined:—I am a friend of the defendant. I am in charge of the Club. Sometimes some friends brought girls to the house, and I made no objection, they being friends of mine. Visitors are allowed to do the same thing. I very often see prostitutes in the house. (Mr. Sharp: A very respectable club indeed!) I did not see Ko Lo Cheung that night. I swear I did not say to Inspector Whitehead or to any Chinaman that Ko Lo Cheung had been to the house. Shek Kai came to the house with the Inspector, and said a girl had been brought to the house by Ko Lo Cheung for Sing Nam. I replied in the negative. He then said I could not deny it, but I still denied it. I went into the room to see the girl, and to ask Sing Nam to come out to take supper.

Re-examined:—I had the conversation with Shek Kai when the woman Wong Sz was arrested. He told me that I must say that Ko Lo Cheung had been to the house with the girl.

By the Court:—There are only five members of the Club; all those who were in the room that night were friends only. Tang Ayt, an assistant at the Koshing Theatre, was examined:—I remember the Poo Foong Nin troupe performing at the Sing Ping Theatre. I entertained some of the actors at the Leen Chee Tong brothel. There were thirteen men at the dinner. I have seen the complainant. She was drinking at that dinner.

I believe one of the actors brought her there. She sang and drank there. The party broke up at 1 o'clock, and the girl left with one of the party.

By Mr. Sharp:—The complainant only sang and drank; I saw no impropriety. She and some men left before the party broke up.

By the Court:—Sometimes guests, if they choose, can bring girls to a dinner-party like this. I know the defendant; he is a married man and most Chinamen in the Colony are married.

Mr. Denny:—They are married too much.

Mr. Russell:—The defendant has seven wives.

Kwong-Pai was next put in the box:—I am the manager of the Poo Cheong Hong in Bonham Strand, No. 45. The house on the other side of the street is No. 43. I have been living in No. 45 for four or five years. I have known the girl for three or four years. She had been living on the upper part of No. 43. She lived with her mistress there. I have never spoken to A-sa, but I have frequently talked with the girl. She was always playing in the street with a child called Ali. I know she had been learning to sing and to play on instruments. She frequently came to me to borrow musical instruments. I regard her now as an efficient performer on the instruments. She has been upstake to my verandah. This year, about the 4th moon, I gave a dinner at the Teut Wan Low. I took the complainant there to sing and to all other girls there, inmates of that house. I stopped in the house, but sent the complainant home. This was after 1 o'clock. I gave her 10 cents to take a chair to go home. I only took her there once. A few days after this, I went out to the prayers and the complainant followed me. I stood there and she spoke a few words to me. I paid her the \$1 for the singing; she had not spent the 10 cents for chair-hire; she walked. She also said, "I look out of the window every day for you, but my mother threatens to cut off my ear if I do again." (She meant that she was longing after the witness.)

Mr. Sharp:—A nice looking young man.

Mr. Russell:—A nice looking young man like that, it is no wonder.

Continued:—I saw the girl next at the Sing Kee Club. She came to ask me to

give her \$30 or \$40 in order to stop with me for a month. I did not refuse nor promise her. I gave her only a few tin-plate pieces. We were alone in the room. Ng Ashing peeped in through the door, but I told him to go away.

Mr. Russell:—Then he was an intruder. Continued:—I did not come to any decision about her proposition of \$30 or \$40. I did nothing for her. I only kissed her. She came afterwards to my shop and said, "ad me, saying I was false to her. I told her to go away. She said, 'If you are false to me like this, I shall go to California.' Since then I have had no more to do with her."

Cross-examined:—I have not seen her guilty of any improprieties. I know Ko Lo Cheung by sight. I have never seen him with the girl's mistress. She only came to the verandah of my house quite innocently. By Mr. Haylar:—There was no harm in kissing the girl, because she loved me and I loved her. But no respectable girl would allow herself to be kissed.

By Mr. Sharp:—I kissed her and she kissed me. (Laughter.) By the Court:—When I took her to the Teut Wan Low, every thing was proper, nothing indecent. My impression was that the girl had fallen in love with me, and would follow me even to the Club. I did nothing improper to the girl other than kissing her. She said she would go to California because I was false to her, and that we should see one another no more. Since she removed from No. 43, I have not seen her.

This closed the case for the defence. Mr. Haylar then addressed the Court against the commitment of the defendant, but applied for his discharge, not that he was afraid of the result of the commitment, but that effect was most injurious, indeed dangerous, for no one would be safe from charges like this. The accused would have his mouth shut, and therefore charges of this kind should be very carefully brought. Proceeding further with his argument, Mr. Haylar contended that there was not a shadow of evidence to show that the defendant had any idea that he was dealing with any one but a connecting party. After commenting on the state of society which brought up, and on the non-compliance on the part of the girl so long, Mr. Haylar asked the Court not to put the defendant to the further disgrace of being committed for trial.

Mr. Sharp briefly replied. He thought this case should have the most searching investigation. He would observe that, if the Magistrate had not initiated the prosecution, the Crown would have done so.

Mr. Russell said Mr. Sharp had in fact applied for a warrant, but Mr. May by that time had already issued one.

Mr. Sharp then continued. He was glad to find that the crime of kidnapping of female children and bringing them up for purposes of infamy had decreased within the Colony, but if there were not men of the defendant's position who were able to afford indulgences of this kind, there would have been no market for such girls, and the prostitutes would not find their trade a paying one. The defendant was a married man, and it was sure that the girl did not go to him out of love but was brought there under coercion. He asked whether it was likely the girl would cry if she were a consenting party.

Mr. Haylar said he was afraid Mr. Sharp had not had much experience in these matters.

Mr. Sharp concluded by requesting the commitment of the defendant.

Mr. Russell thought this was a case pre-eminently fitted for trial by a jury, and committed the defendant for trial accordingly.

Mr. Haylar waived notice of trial.

The defendant was admitted to bail, himself in \$2,000 with two sureties in \$1,000 each, the same as he was liberated on at the first adjournment.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

Ng Ashing, a shopman, was summoned by Tai Ah-chiu, his wife, for an assault and ill-treatment. The complainant stated that she had a god-mother, called Ho See Poo, and on the 13th inst., she went to see her. As she owed her some money, she asked the complainant to stop in the house to do some needle work. While she was doing so, the defendant came to fetch her home. "When she got home, he beat her with a pair of fire tongs (she was out on right eye). The defendant said, 'Ho See Poo kept a sly brothel, and the complainant frequently went there. She stopped away for days together, and defendant had told her not to do so. On the 13th inst. he knew that she had gone there, and he went to bring her home. He saw a man in the house who he believed was there for an immoral purpose. He therefore took the defendant home and gave her a beating with a piece of iron. Fined \$5, and to give security in \$25 to keep the peace for six months."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GENERAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE OF 1877.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Amoy, Jan. 13, 1876.

Sir—Allow me to correct a mistake in your notice of the proposed Missionary Conference, in your issue of Dec. 20th. You there say that the time is May 10th "next year," which was not then correct, though it is correct now for the date proposed is 1877.

And as I am writing, I would add that your article appreciates our attempt too highly. We do not mean to propose anything like authoritative action by the Conference on any point, unless perhaps on the terms for translating "God" and "Spirit," if that question should prove to be ripe for a unanimous settlement by May 1877, and with a similar reservation the question of a united revision of the New Testament. With these exceptions, our sole object is strictly "conference," leaving the power of truth and the lessons of experience to produce their due effect.

I remain, Yours very truly,
G. DOUGLAS.

Curiously enough our esteemed correspondent dated his letter 1877, which we have corrected. We wish the Conference all success.—Ed. C.M.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(N. O. D. News.)

The river Yangtze is reported as being very low. The steamer *Shanghai* returned to port on the 7th, having discharged her cargo into the *Shanghai* river.

Olyphant Island, being unable to proceed further up the river for want of water.

A fine eagle was wounded and captured alive, on Sunday last, about three miles inland from Pootung. The bird measures 5 feet 2 inches from wing tip to wing tip. It is intended, we believe, to present it to the Shanghai Museum.

The Commonwealth says it is supposed that Shen Yu-tan, the newly appointed Viceroy of Nanking, "entertains the idea of taking from the O. M. S. N. Co., its fat monopoly of transporting Imperial grain to Pootung. The Grain Transport Department lately issued a proclamation directing arrangements to be made for the transportation of Che-keang and Kiangsu grain, which look to the restoration of that trade to the junkmen, on the ground that native craft can perform that duty better than steamers." We doubt Shen Yu-tan's power to effect a change in this respect of his own accord; but as there is undoubtedly a strong party at Peking in favour of resuming the old Canal route, it is quite likely that he may be able to divert at least a considerable portion of the carriage back to the old route.

(Courier and Gazette.)

We did not expect that our remarks on the subject of the China Fire Insurance Company would be altogether palatable to some people in Hongkong. The *China Mail* accordingly undertakes to assail our position, and in doing so asserts that the China Fire is conducted quite as economically as any of the more flourishing home companies. This can be said with truth of those home companies who have taken to charging nearly all their expenses to the fire department and letting off the life department easily; but it is not to the point. As regards Shanghai, where we believe the bulk of the China Fire premiums are earned, the home offices pay ten per cent commission on the net premium; it will thus be seen we have allowed two per cent for the expenses of the home office, and gentlemen conversant with the business consider we have allowed too much. The charges of the home offices are swollen by larger commissions than are paid here; and heavy expenses for advertising and touting, unnecessary for the local offices. But we have no occasion to go far afield for instances of more economical management; there is the Hongkong Fire, whose expenses of management come to but twelve and a half per cent per annum. We are of course quite aware that if the business of the China Fire were larger the percentage would be smaller, but we can give the *China Mail* a reason why the premium income should not increase at an accelerating rate, because insurers prefer to get twenty per cent cash, to a chance of getting about fifteen per cent more than a year afterwards. A chance, we say, because, so far from considering, like the *China Mail*, last year a bad one, we think a year in which only \$5,626 losses were made, out of \$116,628 net premiums, remarkably lucky. That the shareholders and directors agreed with us that the state of affairs requires serious consideration is apparent from the extensive changes they have made in the deed of settlement. What we endeavoured to point out is that without an important reduction in the expenses matters are not likely to much improve; one considerable economy can be easily effected by a reduction in the rate of the Directors' remuneration to one better proportioned to the scale of their business. The *China Mail* says that we "evidently assume that people in Hongkong should undertake the risks of directorship as a mere matter of amusement." There is not a scrap of evidence that we assume anything of the kind. Directors in Shanghai successfully conduct larger insurance businesses for less remuneration. The North-China Directors got about half per cent on the premiums; Directors of the China and Japan about one per cent. The Directors of the Hongkong Fire conducted their business upon half what the Directors of the China Fire divide amongst themselves, until, having returned more than twenty per cent to contributors and paid the shareholders magnificent dividends, they raised their remuneration to the same as the China Fire board draws, whilst doing exactly double the business. People in Shanghai are very well aware that Hongkong Directors are averse to working for nothing. Whether they have always judiciously guarded the interests they are so handsomely paid for looking after, there is a manly ruined shareholder in Shanghai to ponder over. There is nothing "jealous" in hoping that the local companies will hold their own in insurance business whilst freely criticising their management as free criticism at all the same things as "thirty veiled dummies," however rude a shock plain speaking may be to the delicate nerves of our southern contemporary.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, Jan. 15, 1876.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash... 595
" Old Patna, cash... 600
" Old Patna, credit...
" New Benares, cash... 565
" Old Benares, cash... 570
" Old Benares, credit...
" New Malwa, cash... 580
" Old Malwa, cash... 585
" Allowance Taela, credit... 580
" Allowance Taela, 12 a 24

CAMPORH, ... 14 1/2
QUICKSILVER, ... 91
SALTPETRE, ... 5 a 6 1/2

Exchange.

Bank: 6 months' sight, ... 4/08
Credit, 6 months' sight, ... 4/08
On Canton, Bank demand, ... B 222 1/2
" Bombay demand, ... B 222 1/2
" Shanghai demand, ... 72 1/2
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ... 72 1/2
" Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., ...
Soyes, ...
Mexicans, ...
Gold Leaf, ... 25.80
English Sovereigns, ... 4.92
Australian Sovereigns, ... 4.93
Discount, ... 6 a 8

Shares.

Hongkong Bank 100 p. cent prem.
H. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$540
China Fire Ins. Co., \$140 ex int.
Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$69 ex div.
H. K. & W. Dock Co., 36 1/2
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$187 1/2
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$650
Chinese Insurance Co., \$238 ex interest
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 825
C. & J. Marine Ins. Co., Tls. 107
Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 620
H. K. & M. S. Boat Co., par.
Union S. Navigation Co., Tls.
Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 65 ex div.
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$60 div.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$102 1/2

Temperatures.

HONGKONG, Jan. 15, 1876.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Thermometer.—9 A.M., ... 83 1/2
Do. 1 P.M., ... 80
Do. Maximum, ... 80
Do. Minimum, over night, ... 62
Barometer.—9 P.M., ... 30.525
Do. 1 P.M., ... 30.520

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is given in the *London & China Express*, dated November 24:—

Nov. 20, Bander, from London to Yokohama.

Nov. 20, E. H. Drews, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 21, Notre D. d'Amour, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 22, Alma, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 25, Osage, from Plymouth to Shanghai.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS, At Canton.—Steamers via Suez Canal, Bengal, Orcon, Lord of the Isles.

Portfolio.

"WHAT DO I KNOW?"

So run the motto on a seal;
His waltz with earth's sprightly dance
That's the other that hath used
The laughter-loving speech of France.

Upon this heaven kissing hill,
On this midsummer day of days,
That old question shoulders in
Among my thoughts of prayer and praise.

What do I know? Not much, alas!
Of all the breadth and depth and height
That passes on my soul and sense
From day to day, from night to night.

And yet I know the light is sweet,
And pleasant 'tis to see the sun,
What time he climbs the eastern hills,
And when his courses are nearly done.

I know the look of wild-brown grass,
The quiet rustle of the corn,
The busy song the thrasher sings
To father in the glowing morn.

I know what a merry tide
You river ripples on its way,
And how, along its leafy brink,
The drooping branches softly sway.

I know the springs that trickle down
Through many a rod of brush and fern,
Dripping cool, not Zena himself,
Drank better drink from Hebe's urn.

I know what fine enchantments lurk
In clouds that trail their shadows dun,
O'er hill and vale, or lie at ease
Along the west at set of sun.

I know the night is calm and cool,
And welcome when the day is spent;
And when it fills the sky with stars,
Fill all my soul with sweet content.

But in the words of thought and love
Yet more and better things I know
Than this midsummer day of days,
For all its treasures, day to show.

I know that many friends are kind,
That many hearts are fond and true;
I know—but hush! I may not tell
The half I know, Montague, to you.

THE HIDDEN PALACE.

If every bird must have her home,
And every beast its lair,
Then surely thought must have her dome,
Her habitation rare.

A place where memory hides her gold,
Where hopes can paint her skies,
Fancy her airy tent can fold,
Or through the ether rise.

High arches where her song can soar,
A chapel for her prayer,
Where organ tones of music pour,
A-down the sea of care.

A place where reason has her throne,
Gives her decisions fair,
Where faithful conscience sits alone,
O'er every deed has care.

A place where shelves are covered o'er
With thoughts in green and gold,
Where all life's marvellous mystic lore,
Can silently unfold.

A dome where grandest tower can be,
Where soul can look afar,
Through looms of unclouded blue can see,
Faith's rising morning star.

Beneath it gardens gay and green,
Where peace can paint her flowers,
Joy's roses intertwining seen,
With friendship's shaded bowers.

Angels have hung these hidden halls
With gleaming star-lamps bright,
With living flowers fringed its walls,
And bashed its floors with light.

And he who spends his heart and time
Searching the realm of thought,
Will find his dwelling-place sublime,
With mystic marble wrought.

Oh, hidden palace! house unknown,
That holds this soul of mine,
My only undecaying home,
Beyond the shore of time.

Have COURAGE.—Have the courage to
perform comfort and propriety to fashion in
all things.—Have the courage to wear your
old clothes until you can pay for new ones.
—Have the courage to own that you are
poor and thus disarm poverty of its sting.
—Have the courage to do without that
which you do not need, however much
your eyes may covet it.

Have the courage to be ignorant of a
great number of things, in order to avoid
the calamity of being ignorant of every-
thing.—*Sydney Smith.*

God has placed nature by the side of man
as a friend always near to guide and console
him in life; as a protesting genius who
conducts him to a harmonious unity with
himself. The earth is the maternal bosom
of all the races; nature, arouses man from
the sleep in which he would remain without
thought of himself, inspires him, and pre-
serves him, activity and life.—*Richter.*

Modesty is the silken string running
through the pearl chain of all virtues.

Conscience is nothing else than our
opinion of our own actions.—*Locke.*

Stares are small, measurable things, but
interpretations are illimitable.

This better man knows himself, the more
indulgent he is to the follies of others.

For just man would cease to be just, if
he were not willing to perish for his kind.
—*George Barclay.*

It is a strange desire, to seek power and
lose liberty; or to seek power over others,
and lose power over a man's self.—*Bacon.*

Man like no morals but their own.
Whatever is theirs, is right; but they are
ready to bias the virtues which they do not
possess.

Most of the rules and precepts of this
world run this way: "To drive us out of
ourselves into the world, for the benefit of
society."—*Montaigne.*

Fortify is not made out of the under-
standing. The question of dominion sense is
always: "What is it good for?" a question
which would abolish the rose and be
triumphantly answered by the cabbage.—*Lozelle.*

A kangaroo looks best on Sunday.
With the repose of man nature sympathizes,
and in the inward stillness, imparts

unconsciously by the general calm; outward
beauty is more faithfully imagined.—*George
H. Colver.*

We never like to deliver ourselves of a
bigoted or prejudiced sentiment, but a long
and violent life has never succeeded in
extinguishing from our mind the idea that
there is something "wrong" spiritually;
mentally and morally in the organization of
a man who goes about the world with his
hair on his shoulders.

Innocence and ignorance are sisters.
But they are noble and vulgar sisters.
Vulgar innocence and ignorance are mortal;
they have pretty faces, but wholly without
expression, and of a transient beauty; the
noble sisters are immortal, their lofty forms
are unchangeable and their countenances
are still radiant with the light of paradise.
—*Novellus.*

Do the worst thing you can, or suffer the
worst that can be thought of, you find your-
self in a category of humanity that stretches
back as far as Cain, and with an expert at
your elbow who has studied your case all
out before-hand, and is ready with his imple-
ment of tiemp and Mahogany. I believe
if a man were to be buried in any of our
cities for heresy, there would be found a
master of ceremonies that knew just how
many fagots were necessary, and the best
way of arranging the whole matter.—*O. W.
Holmes.*

THEOLOGICAL is written by men in the prime
of life whose mothers have long been dead,
who have yet no little children in heaven,
who have forgotten that Jesus did not teach
a creed, but a prayer, and did not find the
type of a saint in a doctor of divinity, but
in a little child. We do not say the cate-
chism with our last breath, but only "Into
Thy hands I commend my spirit." The
greatest divine returns to the babe's prayer
and the babe's hymn. The spoken theology
is the class book of the school; the silent
theology is the hushing of the child upon
the Father's breast.—*Edward Garrett.*

MUSICAL SHAM JEWELLERY.

"We shall all be Bacs, Does, and Monkeys,
by-and-by," said an eminent musical man,
the other day.

His friend looked at him with a queer
smile. "And what, did you say?"

"Monkeys," he said, "and as I am not a
follower of Lord Monbodo, I don't like it."

"You must explain; for to me it only
appears that you are averse to a jewel being
worn after it has been honourably gained."

"Not so, I assure you," was the quick
reply; "but I see that this insatiable
craving after titles, that has been growing on
us for so long, is producing a lesser sense
of real worth through the introduction of
what I term sham jewellery, which is only
fit for monkeydom."

"You are severe, much ami."

"No, I am not. I admire the young
people of the present day, for working to
pass their exams, with credit, and I would
reward them with prizes and medals; but I
would have such things regarded as only
the earnest of what is to come in the real
battle of life, and not advertise every boy
who gains a prize as F.S.B., M.Ed., Ch.B.,
F.C.O., &c., as if he were the Order of
the Golden Fleece or Victoria Cross."

"But what harm can such things do?"

"A great deal," was the energetic reply;
"by elevating the unworthy to the rank of
the worthy, by placing the small on an
equality with the great, you are utterly
destroying one of the most important points
in connection with art, viz., a sense of re-
spect and admiration for the knowledge and
wisdom born only from experience."

"Progress! I sh! there is a great deal of
talk about the spread of education, progress
of humanity, and (to talk shop) the increas-
ing love for the higher-class music; the
greater portion of which is—moonshine—
sham jewellery."

"But you don't mean to say—" began
his friend.

"That I don't believe in these phrases,
Oh, yes, I do—as phrases. Of course there
is some truth, where truth is said to lie, at
the bottom of the well; because, in that
wondrous duality existing in all nature, an
unmixed good or evil is impossible; but I
fear me much the good is so overladen with
evil that it is likely to remain at the bot-
tom."

"My dear professor, you are a pessimist."

"No, no. I cheerfully acknowledge the
increase of good, but cannot shut my eyes
to the accompanying evil—weeds grow
apace."

"Of what weeds do you speak?"

"Self-importance and ambition—admir-
able qualities when kept in check, but, like
certain plants, hurtful and obnoxious when
left to run riot."

"Your quality again, eh, professor?"

"Don't call me that; I don't like sham
jewellery."

"Nay, it is only courtesy."

"Then let us have the truth instead. If
you were talking to Macfarren, professor
would be the right word; and well he
deserves it!"

"But you are a professor."

"So is my barber. My dear boy," contin-
ued the old gentleman, "I have made be-
lieve—it is the great sin of the present day,
trying to appear what you are not—an
unworthy effort, that is the child of the
same principle that invented the child in
the same principle that makes out pretty
girls assume the staidness and gait of a
house-painted camel rather than follow their
own natural grace and beauty—that makes
our performers so often substitute their
own (ad captandum) ideas for those of the
composer, putting in trills, or cadenzas, or
altering the tempo, for their own self-glori-
fication, regardless of such things being
appropriate—that makes parents and school-
mistresses urge on our poor fellows to give
showy pieces to the girls.—Something,
you know, that they can play out of an
evening (that is the usual phrase), in fine,
we recognise the same spirit in the
glorious and wooden mitre of Yaxley
(and, surely, such customs are more
honoured in the breach than in the observ-
ance)."

"Stop, most worthy and indignant
Macfarren! I am overwhelmed!"

"Well, I am I, I said," demanded the
other, whom we shall call the professor;
"it won't say it is not, for most philoso-
phers have preached a similar doctrine from
the time of Plato to the time of Carlyle; but
we have a magnificent in these days whose in-
sides we trust will—"

"Do wonders," broke in the professor;
"you mean education, the universal educa-
tion for all evils, warranted to last. How-
ever, I am not a philosopher, but a blood-
hound."

"You surely can't dispute that education
must be good?"

"No, Harry," was the grave response;
"only you must first define what real
education is. To effect the good proposed, it
is necessary the education of the individual,
not the masses; but I don't wish to forget
the subject in the variations, so we will keep
to the sham jewellery. It is a difficult
subject to place clearly before any one, for
the principle of make-believe is, so inter-
woven with our social life, so many excellent
people wear it in our shape or another,
that any attempt to define it raises a swarm
of opponents, each arguing from his own
particular personal point of view, forgetting
that it is not the person, but the principle,
that is the objection. If the principle
advanced is based on the eternal laws of
truth and justice, personalities should be
cast aside; but I will give you a specimen
of what I object to, as being degrading to
the art. A few months ago, I went down
to—on the Saturday, to spend Sunday
with some friends. During the evening I
was asked by a lady if I knew Mr.—, the
organist of their church. She said he
must be a man of mark, for he advertised
himself with several letters after his name,
and, said she, he told me that he was one
of the examiners at a great musical college,
and had himself conferred the degree of
Ch.B. on one of the older professors in the
town." She could not tell me the meaning
of these letters, but an irreverent youth
present suggested they meant *Choral Fool*.

"That," he said, "is what Harry."
"Well," continued the professor, "I
asked if he were Bachelor or Doctor—Oxon
or Cantab. 'Oh, no,' she replied, 'but
when he is entitled to wear the honours he
does, the ordinary college degrees are mere
nothing.' I bowed, and said no more. In
the morning I went to church with my
hostess, and just before service commenced
my attention was drawn to a figure
walking up the aisle. It was that of a
youth, about nineteen, dressed in a white
surplice, cassock, red collar trimmed with
white, something violet at the back, a silver
metal hanging on a white ribbon round his
neck, and a gilt or brass chain, ditto. Our
organist, whispered my companion. 'I say
no more of this pious exhibition, but ask
if you approve of such silly mummery.'"

"Silly, indeed, and pernicious as an
example," was Harry's reply; "but how
would you propose to alter it?"

"By placing the profession on its proper
footings. I ought to be one of the learned
professors. I would have a Royal National
College of Musicians, whose members
should be, like the R.A. of painting and the
French Academy of Sciences, gentlemen of
known ability and position; new members
to be admitted by election, and granted
only to *proven* great men. In the art.
Every one desirous of being regarded as
a professional teacher should receive his
diploma at the hands of these authori-
ties only—after a series of examina-
tions, including in every case a clear
general knowledge of the fundamental laws
of harmony and composition. In every
musical school I would have languages,
mathematics, and prose composition added to
their general musical instruction."

"And why particularly these?" asked
Harry.

"Because they are the most important
educational points, as touching what we
desire to effect. Every language that a
man knows not merely increases his actual
knowledge, but, gratis as it were another
being on to himself—in the idioms and
peculiarities of grammatical construction he
loses his monotonousness, and becomes in
his views, every necessary quality in his
aspirations to be a true artist. Equally im-
portant is the study of mathematics, for
music is a most mathematical science, and
nothing opens the reasoning powers so
much as mathematics; whilst a student of
prose composition has his critical powers
developed, for he is bound to read and
compare different authors, and a mental
process of that kind will inevitably purify
the taste and ripen the judgment. Let
every student be obliged to earn a certificate
of his having gained some proficiency in
these without which he could not pass the
Royal National College. By this means
the status of the profession would be raised
socially and artistically. Thank God, the
old reproach, too often a just one, that
musicians were generally uneducated men,
except in their art, is fast dying out! I
say, let us give it a kick out altogether, by
placing the acknowledged musician in the
position of being also the acknowledged
gentleman."

"Dear old friend!" said Harry, "I do
love to hear you harp on such an subject,
even when you disagree with me; for you
always speak as if you thoroughly meant it."
"Mean it!" shouted the old gentleman;
"of course I do. I look on it as a crying
shame that any of the disciples of the
glorious, the divine art of music, should
ever subject themselves to be looked down
upon, as if their calling was a disgrace.
The poet and the painter can give us burn-
ing words that stir the heart's blood—
thoughts that may be said to breathe fire—
can excite the imagination with colour vivid
as the lightning's flash; and place before
its nature, almost as perfect as
the reality. But the true psychological
musician, who is mightier power than
these; and, like an inspired prophet, he,
with the subtle essence of sound, seizes us
in a giant's grasp, and stays us to and fro
freely at his will. 'Arma virumque cano,'
wrote the old poet, of whom it has been
well said that the truth of his own words
was the highest praise that could possibly
be bestowed on his verse."

After this burst of enthusiasm the
professor rose to go, and said, "I don't
say, 'You haven't said a word yet
about the monkeys.'"

"True, I have almost forgotten. The
term was originally suggested by an
anecdote related by the late Sir F.—"

"You mean the President of the Royal
Academy?"

"Yes, I saw him one evening after his
return from the United States. He was
laughing at the two American fables; titles
(handkerchiefs, tails, as he expressed it), and
the morbid curiosity as to who and what
every stranger may be. He said, 'On this
occasion he was addressed as Captain, Major,
Colonel, Doctor, and Professor; and on his
dismissing each of these, his interrogator
continued—'

"'Well, I am I, I said,' demanded the
other, whom we shall call the professor;
"it won't say it is not, for most philoso-
phers have preached a similar doctrine from
the time of Plato to the time of Carlyle; but
we have a magnificent in these days whose in-
sides we trust will—"

"Do wonders," broke in the professor;
"you mean education, the universal educa-
tion for all evils, warranted to last. How-
ever, I am not a philosopher, but a blood-
hound."

"You surely can't dispute that education
must be good?"

far myself. But I say now, mister, seery-
ous, whar's yer tail? I s'pose, if you
havin't a handle, at least y'e got the other.
Look hyar, sir-ree, he continued, as he
handed a card to Sir F.—, "thar's mine."

On the card was imprinted—

HIRAM S. GOSKEL, U.S.
F.A.O.B., Vp. B.S. Mass., M.E.I.N.Y.,
G.A.W.O.P.R.C., A.S.S., &c.

"You see, mister, it gives a man a
standing to be all this, and pointing to the
letters, he went on: 'Fellow of Artists'
Club, Boston; Vice-President of Bachelors'
Club, Society, Massachusetts; Member of
Eastern Literary Institution, New York;
Grand Junior Warden of Old Philadelphia
Racing Club—he paused to take breath.
'And the last three?' inquired Sir
F.—"

"A.S.S., Associate of Stars and Stripes
—a Union Club, founded by Hiram Seth
Goskel, sir-ree, d'awing the great Revolution."
"I thought," said Sir F.—, "they
might refer to a society of very old stand-
ing in the old country."
"The old country!" broke in the other.
"I knew you was a Britisher. No, mister;
we don't borrow from the old country; we
air a young and independent nation, sir-ree,
and our vigour—"

"Assess itself in tails," was the quick
response.

"But now, I say, mister, we've had a
long talk; I sh'd like to know how you
air now?"

"Sir F.—'s card was produced.

"'Eh? Sir F.—? not the President of
the Royal—, Great Britain, surely?'"

"Sir F.— bowed assent.

"'Goshopshat! I shan't I belong to it? I
don't care how much the finger stands.'"

"Sir F.— was now leaving the boat,
when the other, leaning forward, said,
"What's that society of old standin' you
spoke of, Sir F.—? ken't I belong to
that?"

"We call them the Simple Simons," was
the parting reply.

"Well," said Harry, "I am bound to
confess your principles are right in respect
to sham jewellery; still the world will run
after titles."

"Yes, and not altogether wrongly; but
let it discriminate between the true and the
false—and here, in England, the Universi-
ty degrees should be the only ones recog-
nised."

"Dear friend!" said Harry warmly, "I
thank you. You have opened a door for me
to-night—when will you let me hear more?"

"Humph!" was the humorous reply, "I
don't want you to take all I say for gospel.
I am not ashamed of my opinions; but after
all, you know, they are but opinions. How-
ever, such as they are, my boy, they are
at your service, and some other evening
perhaps I'll look in for another chat."

"Supper," cried a cheery voice, and Har-
ry's wife entered the room. "What have
you gentlemen been talking about? You
have neglected me in the most shameful
manner all the evening; and the room
smells of tobacco—oh!"—and making a
pretty little moue, she took the professor's
arm, and led the way to supper.

LUNAR MONDO.

The following, which looks very like a
squib, appears in the Correspondence of the
Daily Graphic—

Paris, October 26th.—M. Bastie's process
of toughened glass has already been
productive of valuable results in art; he
has been reserved for M. Lasten-Coréan
to make it still more valuable in the
sciences by employing glass treated in M.
Bastie's way for optical purposes. He has
constructed therewith the lenses of a large
conjugate telescope with which he has thus
far solved and, by employing the Ruther-
ford method, has photographed three
hitherto unknown nebulae in Argo and four
in Scorpion, thus, if not adding largely to
the more interesting points in astronomical
science, at least showing what may be
expected when the optical properties of
glass treated according to M. Bastie's
process shall have been more fully examined
and brought into general use in the obser-
vatories. The Bastie glass is in appearance
like the ordinary untreated material, but
its physical constitution is changed by the
increased distance between its molecules
effected by the fatty substances enclosed,
and as the refraction of light—the deflec-
tion of the waves from their original direc-
tion—is effected in a new way among the
mingled molecules of the crystallized glass,
the colour of it is affected so that it is
on this that the great powers of the tele-
scope of Lasten-Coréan depend. However
this may be—and it is a matter not yet fully
understood—it is settled beyond all that,
if all shall be accomplished that is reason-
ably hoped for—there will be long be so
great an increment to our knowledge of the
world of space that even the wonderful
achievements of the spectroscopic shall be
eclipsed.

Besides the results of which I have already
spoken, of the revolution of nebulae not
previously seen, the discoveries in regard to
lunar topography, and in general to seleno-
graphy of all kinds are of the utmost
importance. When in Russia astronomers
were first turning their attention to that
glittering surface on the moon, which was
supposed by them to be a huge mirror erected
by the lunar inhabitants for the purpose of
establishing a sort of telegraphic communi-
cation with the people of the earth, it
happened that M. Lasten-Coréan was
superintending the construction of his tele-
scope at the works of M. Diogenes, the
constructor of the new instrument for the
Paris Observatory. He became deeply
interested in the matter, although he gave
little credence to the report that it had been
settled definitely that the shining surface
was of artificial origin. On investigating
the subject he found that, though there was
no doubt of the new appearance on the
lunar surface, it was probably but a canard
which told of anything peculiarly interesting
in it. Thus it happened that when his
telescope was completed he turned rather
to the investigation of the nebulae, always
of interest to the astronomer; than to the
first blind world seem the more important
subject of the new lunar discovery.

But, perhaps, I am taking too much for
granted in supposing that you in America
have heard of the discovery of the Russian
savants. In brief, it was simply that the
surface of the moon's glittering surface
about one hundred feet in diameter was
discovered, the changing constitution of
which were plainly due to intelligent beings
as they were symmetrical for certain parts,
and then abrupt, their abruptness being
like that used in a scale work of telegraphy.
From these indications it was regarded as
determined that there were intelligent

beings on the moon; and of them it was
somewhat hastily concluded that they were
endeavouring to signal the earth. This is a
brief account of the matter.

M. Lasten-Coréan has turned his tele-
scope on the moon, and has found, indeed,
the glittering surface, but has very conclu-
sively shown that its use is not that which
has been attributed to it. Without entirely
conclusive evidence, it has long been
thought that the moon is without an
atmosphere, although many have asserted
that, on account of the fact that the moon's
center of gravity is some eight miles away
from its center of sphericity, the air and
water of that planet had gravitated to that
side of the moon which is never turned
towards the earth. Able investigators have
shown the falsity of both propositions; there
is an atmosphere on the moon, which
envelopes it as our does the earth. From
his investigations with his instrument,
which practically brings the moon within
ten miles of the earth for purposes of
observation within a limited area, M.
Lasten-Coréan has shown that in the moon
there are beings shaped generally like men,
but much larger, and that thousands of
them are working towards some common
end with a mirror which, instead of being
100 feet, is considerably over 1,000 feet in
diameter. It is swung on gimbals or
gigantic supports in such a way as to turn
in any desired direction, and seems to serve
many purposes, or at least to be able to
serve them. It is concave, and from the
fact that it is generally turned in such a
direction that its rays strike over an
enormous field of what seems to be growing
grain, it seems evident that it is used to
concentrate the rays of the sun in such a
way as to render possible the growth of
crops on the moon, which is cold and in
most places barren, as it has hitherto been
supposed to be in all places. What a hot-
house is in water on the earth the mirror
of the lunar men is to them, save that it
supplies them with food by concentrating
the rays of light and heat and throwing
them upon the fields. As it turns, often a
nearly unbearable light like that of the sun
has been thrown on the eyes of the observer,
so that at times he is forced to observe with
a colored glass over the objective of his
instrument. He describes the men as
looking like a colony of gigantic miners liv-
ing in huts, upon which, at stated hours,
hence the observed regularity of the signal-
ing—the light and warmth are permitted
to fall. At other times the rays of the
mirror are concentrated on what looks like
earth, perhaps with the purpose of warming
it and making it suitable for the future
raising of other crops.

It is indubitable that there is a lunar
atmosphere, since not only do plants grow
—and this necessitates an atmosphere like
our own—and men live, but M. Lasten-Coréan
has seen gigantic birds wheeling
around the awful crags and above the
mighty chasms of the moon. He has seen
them descend in flocks towards the green
fields, but also has seen at such times the
rays of the mirror turned directly upon them
—not slanting as on the grass, but direct-
ly so that they have fallen lifeless to the
earth, and eagerly been devoured by the
men. It is M. Lasten-Coréan's opinion
that these are convicts of men who for some
reason have been banished from the warmer
and more habitable lunar hemisphere to a
sort of Siberia, where they must, you see,
do their own purposes and live only through
their own inexhaustible exertions.

If this supposition be correct it shows
that on that portion of the lunar surface
which is hidden for ever from us, a high de-
gree of civilization must have been reached.
It seems impossible that this huge mirror
could have been constructed by those beings
who use it under the circumstances in
which they are now placed, for to construct
such a contrivance presupposes the exist-
ence of vast foundries and skilled workmen,
of food to support them in their work, of
a division of labor, and in short of all that
we know under the name of civilization, but
a civilization of a degree of perfection which
we at least have not yet reached.

There are other considerations which
render this great discovery highly probable.
The moon, during the long ages since it
was first cut off from the earth, has passed
through all the phases of the earth. Me-
teoric stones which have fallen on the earth
show that the celestial bodies are composed
of the same substance as the earth. The
moon must have passed through changes
analogous to those which have taken
place in the earth; it must have had its
azotic, plasmic, and mesozoic ages; and as
time passed on and it grew into such a
condition as that which on earth rendered
possible the existence of man, beings like
him must have appeared on the moon.
Where we now are the lunar men were ages
ago, and if they have had that peculiarly
human ability to adapt themselves to their
surroundings, so that, through climatic
changes which killed off less intelligent
beings, we are enabled to live on they would
certainly, in modified form, be able to cope
with such adverse circumstances which
without human intelligence, would crush
off other animals except those which, like
the birds seen by M. Lasten-Coréan, they
chose to keep for their own uses.

Unfortunately I can give you no further
intelligence in regard to this majestic dis-
covery, for the discoverer refused at present
to divulge further. How we guess, how
glad that of the existence of the Bastie
glass leads to others has long been known.
In a short time, I hope, to visit M. Lasten-
Coréan at his place in St. Brasquier, and to
send you a more extensive account of the
grandest discovery of modern times.

E. F. SERRAUX.

DENOUNCEMENT OF HAND-SHAKING

A society has been formed in France, un-
der high auspices, for abolishing the English
custom of shaking hands. "Le salut salut,"
as the not in question is pleasantly called, had
become quite a familiar phrase among the
French, but it is now discovered that this
mode of salutation is vulgar. We even find it
stated by a writer, who has made this sub-
ject one of his special studies, that it is
destructive of all honorable and profitable
association between men. Still less is it
"offensive" and "unpleasant" to be thought of be-
tween men and women, but it is above all be-
tween parents and children that the practice
of shaking hands, as the members of the
new society put it, "taking the body by the
arm"—as though the arm were a sort of
handle to the body is thought reprehensible.
This custom, against which the authority
of the Church has at last been invoked, is
said by the authors of this movement to
have been originally invented by the Jews,
and to have been generally introduced into
England as a cheap and convenient means
of carrying favours at elections. A return
to the ancient custom of saluting by an inclina-

tion of the head will, it is said, lift those
who pledge themselves to it into association
with the good and great of former times.
The chief ostensible promoter of the move-
ment against the custom of shaking the
body by the arm, is the Abbé Delany, of
Beaumont. The association of which the
Abbé is the head, proposes, according to
an Italian journal which described, not
long ago the reception of the Curé of Beaumont
by the Pope, to "re-establish respect
in families and to inspire Christians with a
horror for sedition and war." It further
appears from a French journal, published
at Lyons, that the Abbé Delany, "to call
for the reprobation by ecclesiastical authority
of a most disrespectful usage which comes
to us from the Freemasons, and which con-
sists in shaking by the *poignée d'épaule*,"
"Anglican, the body of the person whom it
is intended to salute; and that he thanks
for the approbation of the Christian saluta-
tion, which consists of kissing the hands of
parents and superiors, or of inclining one-
self respectfully before them, as in the case
of Jesus Christ, be praised." *Le Salut Salut*
Christus. The Pope has given, but a
guarded reply to the Abbé Delany's
petition, contenting himself with observing,
through the proper authority, "that there
is no reason why it should not be deeply
desired," or more literally, "that nothing
stands in the way of its being deeply de-
sired," that the new formula for wishing good-
morning should be generally adopted.

Miscellaneous.

As an innocent-looking old man was
going up Washington street, Yokohama,
a drayman nodded to him and asked, "Want
a dray, mister?" "N—, I guess,"
replied the old man. "I'm too far from
home, and can't pay freight on it. Much
obliged, though. Yokohama is a powerful
nice town. A fellow back there asked me if
I didn't want a coat, another inquired if I
wanted a hack, and now you offer me a
dray. I wish I lived here."

The authorship of the *Unseen Universe* is
now confidently ascribed to Messrs. Thom-
son and Tait, the former of whom fills a
scientific chair at Glasgow, and is president
elect for the next meeting of the British
Association; the latter holds a professorship
at Edinburgh. Both gentlemen matriculated
at Cambridge, and were collaborators in
the production of a very able and difficult
treatise on physics. There is now also little
doubt, we learn that the remarkable book
Supernatural and Revealed Religion, which
has reached its seventh edition, is the work
of Philip Eusey, nephew of Dr. Eusey,
who is said to have been not a little shocked
by the views enunciated by his elder
relative.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THIS STORY.—
A fine little buoy, the son of a great
kernal, with a rough about his neck, fine
rode swift as a deer. After a thyme,
he had stopped at a gun house and wrung the
belle. His bow hurt him, and he knased
wrest. He was two tired to raise his fare
pail face. A faint mown of pane rows from
his lips. The made who herd the belle was
about to pair a paw, but she through it down
and with a wile her mate, four fear her guessed
wood knot weight. But when she saw the
little wren, lies stood in her eyes at the tale.
Ewe poor dear! Why, due very young, was
new deaving? Know he said, "I am going
to the work." She bore him in her arms, as
she ought, too a rhume, were he might be
sought, gave him bread and meat, held sent
under his knows, tide his shelter, repaid him
warmly, gave him some sweet drachm from
a vial, till at last he went fourth hall as a
young hoarse. His eyes shown, his cheek
was red as a flour, and he gambled hole
out.—*St. Nicholas.*

EGYPTIAN BOOK OF THE DEAD.—The
Egyptian "Book of the Dead," or "Funeral
ritual," contains, probably, the oldest
existing record of the faith of man in the
immortality of the soul. Its chapters are
found on mummy cases or written on the
rolls of papyrus within them. The book
represents the experience of the soul after
death, from its passage across the land of
darkness into the blessed fields, to its final
judgment and admission into the presence
of its Father in the eternal "dwelling place
of the prepared spirit." The following
passages show its express declaration of a
future life: "The osiris (the soul) lives
after he dies; the osiris rejoices with life as
they rejoice." "O God, the protector of
him who brought his cry to thee; he is
Thine, let him have no harm; let him be
as one of Thy flying servants! Thou art he
is Thou! Make it well to him in the
world of spirits. He is supposed to be the
Book of the Dead," have been origin 2,000
years before the birth of Christ.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a con-
temporary that the arrival of the R.S. Poin
has once again brought sunshine into the
recesses of many a domestic home at Bom-
bay, darkened for weeks past by the shadow
of a grave impending calamity. It is prob-
able that the bitterness of the suspense
under which the ladies of Bombay have
been labouring while yet uncertain whether
the boxes ordered from England for the
Princess of Wales's visit would arrive in time
for the gratification of the royal party, has
only been gauged to its depth by long-
suffering husbands and brothers. To this
outside world all has been calm, and the
upside of a good man struggling with
adversity is pleasing to the gods, what is
to be said sufficiently laudatory of these
modern heroines going about their daily
cares with this anxiety gnawing at their
hearts. However, "all's well that ends
well." The crisis is over. No less than
350 boxes filled with costumes indicative of
conquest arrived by the *Pekin*, and the
Government, stirred by the nearness of the

